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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Will Spend Five Billions

Britain Approves Davis Stand

Morgan List Promises Reform

Cuban Rebel Army Is Growing

Did Humans Begin in Mexico?

MacDonald Gets Hard Words

THE United States prepares to spend more than five billions to bring about normal employment, normal industry, normal buying and selling. The sum is the total of appropriations passed or on the way. The R. F. C. is authorized to loan or invest $450,000,000 on farm loan banks, home-owners corporations and irrigation and utilize $500,000,000 in general finance operations. As Congress pushes the industrial recovery bill the plan unfolds for allocating the $3,300,000,000 it provides. Direct grants to carry out contemplated projects will be made to cities and states having balanced budgets, $1,500,000,000 loaned cities and states, $900,000,000 spent on government projects and $400,000,000 on highway construction. And, more yet, $1,900,000,000 will come for relief, being absorbed by state grants, conservation corps, farm and home mortgages—A great nation uses its almost immeasurable power to lift itself back into its stride.

¶ Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Sir Austen Chamberlain approve, in the House of Commons, America's course on disarmament. Ambassador Davis's statement is accepted as abandonment of the idea "of standing with folded arms as a mere spectator from afar." No more important declaration, says Simon, has come from any Government. Britain, he continues, already bound by several pacts, will assume no fresh obligations on the Continent. Effective disarmament is now seen as hinging on definite things which are yielding—The restoration of confidence, the elimination of rivalry and suspicion.

¶ The U. S. Senate committee uncovers more of the affairs of the House of Morgan. The firm is shown to have come to Britain's aid in 1931, but could not keep that nation on the gold standard. A $200,000,000 loan was floated through 108 American banks. Loans were also made to Italy, Spain, Japan and Argentina. More names of well-known persons are added to the list of the favored ones allotted securities at prices below those at which they went on the market. This information may become the basis for new laws to assist the public—Laws to give the outside investor an equal break.

¶ Cuba sees its smoldering revolution flame out in many spots. Friends and foes of the Machado Government continue to be shot down from ambush. Two youths, believed to have attempted to blow up a bridge on the new National Highway in Pinar del Rio Province, are themselves killed. More than 2000 rebels are reported to be under a single command in the Trinidad Mountains in central Cuba, with small bands joining daily. The rebels invade and destroy a garrison town while the garrison hunts them in the hills—President Machado continues his policy of iron suppression.

¶ Italy celebrates the anniversary of its entrance into the World War with great display. Premier Mussolini watches several thousand young gymnasts perform in the Roman Forum, mounts a horse and reviews in the new Via Imperiale 40,000 parading boys who graduate from the Balilla, the Avanguardista and the Young Fascists of Combat, being the three stages below Fascist militiamen. Trading horse for motorcycle, Il Duce heads and then reviews 10,000 black-shirted motorcyclists known as the Centaurs. Mussolini often leads them—Not one of them can keep in his dust.

¶ Mexico sees finds made which may prove that the American races are indigenous and did not migrate from Asia, Africa or Europe. Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok, famous Carthage excavator, reaches Mexico City with fossils and treasures dug up in Chiapas and Tabasco. His expedition makes friends with the wild Lacantum Indians and finds in untouched jungles stratified remains of primitive man of paleolithic periods reaching back to 100,000 B. C. One epoch is earlier even than the cave man. Count Prorok is off on a grand adventure—Will his specimens prove that man originated in America?

¶ Britain hears J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, attacked by speakers for both church and state. At the Free Church of Scotland assembly at Edinburgh Roderick Cameron berates Mr. MacDonald for "paying lip homage to the Scottish Sabbath" but holding many Cabinet meetings on that day. In the House of Lords Viscount Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the MacDonald Government, criticizes the Roosevelt-MacDonald conference statement and says it is dangerous for Britain's affairs to be in the hands of a man who every time he speaks exposes his ignorance or incapacity—But the world will go on calling the MacDonald a great man for a' that and a' that.

Monitor Uses Press In New Home Today

TODAY'S editions of The Christian Science Monitor are the first to be printed in the pressroom of the new Publishing House, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Monitor Printed In New Building For First Time

Surroundings of Structure Being Placed in Shape for Visitors' View

Today's editions of The Christian Science Monitor are being printed in the new Publishing House.

One of the Monitor presses, having been completely dismantled in the old building, and the parts carried through the tunnel connecting the two buildings under Norway Street, has been set up in the new press room on the Falmouth Street end of the building and is in operation. The Miles paper drop also has been set in place and already about five truckloads of newsprint have been placed in the paper storage.

The work of dismantling another Monitor press for installation in the new building is scheduled to begin next week. This machine then will be ready for use in about one month.

Cement Pavements Laid

Workmen now are busily engaged in tidying up the exterior and interior of many portions of the new structure in preparation for the large influx of visitors expected in Boston during the first week in June to attend the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Windows are being washed, in fact, temporary scaffolding has been erected and workmen are scrubbing the entire building from top to bottom with liquid soap and water.

Down on the street level, cement pavements have been laid along Falmouth and Norway Streets and Massachusetts Avenue while the City of Boston is resurfacing Norway Street making a bituminous concrete surface. The edges of the grass plot along the Norway Street side of the building have been sodded while the remainder of the ground has been seeded.

On either side of the main entrance on Norway Street and the entrance opposite St. Paul Street, large bronze lanterns have been set into place. The amber glass in them has been brought from Germany.

Section B of the building is estimated to be about 90 per cent complete. All plastering work is finished and about 70 per cent of the flooring is laid and 90 per cent of the acoustical tile placed on its ceilings. Painting is scheduled to start this

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Dr. Woolley Places Education for Peace In Field of Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Deliberate education for peace, which will represent the nations of the world instead of misrepresenting them, must be made a permanent part of the educational system of the United States in order to protect the progress—even the existence—of civilization, according to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.

Addressing a gathering of more than 1200 persons, including diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Spain and Belgium, at a dinner last night in honor of Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, who has completed his fiftieth year with the board, Dr. Woolley declared that education for peace must supplant the traditional education for war.

Although the organizing of such peace education, which will include the training of teachers in an international outlook, will be expensive, Dr. Woolley held that, when viewed in the light of the amount spent for war, the cost would not appear excessive.

"Education for peace is no longer to be left for chance, a haphazard thing which may or may not be accomplished," she said, "rather it is to be a deliberate, self-conscious effort. Education for war has not been left to chance throughout the ages. Vast sums of money have been spent. Now there must be a right-about face and education for peace."

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Things Present

The first editorial discusses a lesson or two we may learn from the disclosures at the Senate investigation of the House of Morgan.

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the back page with an intimate glimpse of Dean Farrar.

Be the first in your community to serve Prince of Wales cake. Full directions on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following special pages: Book Reviews and Literary News, Progress in Education, and Antiques and Interior Decoration. Look also for the world news map on the Daily Features page.

Women's Clubs to Explore Nation's Purchasing System

Estimated Saving of $15,000,000 a Year Seen in County and Local Units—Richmond Meeting Indorses Drug Control Pact

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 26—A study of the supply purchase system in county and local institutions and departments by which it is expected that $15,000,000 can be saved throughout the United States is to be undertaken by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Plans for the survey were advanced in the closing hours of the sessions of the council meeting here yesterday by Miss Julia Jaffray of New York City, national chairman of public welfare.

"At the present time $1,000,000,000 is spent annually in buying consumer commodities in cities and counties," said Miss Jaffray. This is exclusive of salaries or of federal expenditures of any kind. Greater efficiency will save from 15 to 20 per cent of this sum, a vast help to the taxpayers. We have the cooperation of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and we shall immediately proceed to ask the clubwomen to name a committee in every county to begin the survey."

Miss Jaffray's department also will wage a campaign against narcotic drugs along lines recommended to the convention by Mrs. William H. Purdy of Mount Vernon, N. Y., adviser in the department.

Within the next few weeks study outlines will be sent to all of the 14,600 clubs in this organization. With this information the women will present themselves before the state legislatures in 1935 to ask for laws supporting the world convention for the control of narcotic drugs recently signed in Geneva.

The world's greatest surviving danger of large-scale war is in the present tendency toward managements and controls of commodities and currencies, not only within national boundaries but also in international trade, said Mr. William Hard, of Washington, D. C., the chief speaker at last evening's mass meeting.

Mr. Hard characterized the international monetary and economic conference at London as having been set in motion to combat such control. He stated that the success of the endeavor seems to be clouded with considerable pessimism on the part of those most responsible for the outcome, and he

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British to Retain Liberty of Action If War Threatens

New Obligations Avoided in Deciding Question of Aggression

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26—Sir John Simon today aligned Britain alongside the United States in insisting on preserving full liberty of action to decide who is the aggressor on the strict merits of the case when and if an emergency arises.

Speaking in the House of Commons debate on foreign policy for the purpose of which he had returned especially from Geneva, the Foreign Secretary declared he would be very sorry to see any government pledge Britain to a precise form of action in respect to some unpredictable future circumstances. "Trust us to face the situation when we have consulted together," he said. Otherwise some new commitment "might come home to roost when the public conscience was against it."

It is expected in diplomatic circles that Sir John's statement will cause great disappointment in France, where it has been confidently hoped the new United States policy regarding neutrality would be followed by a new British policy in respect to sanctions against an aggressor.

The Foreign Secretary urges Commons to take note of the "real importance" of the Davis declaration at Geneva. The United States, he said, had abandoned the "idea of standing with folded arms, a mere spectator from afar of a struggle between two other states, one of which had acted wrongly and the other is a sufferer."

At the same time, the exact definition of the United States attitude which has now been made, Sir John continued, necessitated a change in the British draft disarmament convention which had been drawn up on the assumption that a breach in the Kellogg pact would be automatically followed by a conference between the contractants. The United States has now made it plain it would not say beforehand whether it would consult or not, though "there is good reason to know" that the United States would accept an invitation "in a proper case."

Sir John warned the House that "it would indeed be foolish to delude ourselves with the hope that we are on the eve of some definite and final agreement." While recognizing the validity of the demand of France and its allies for "equal security" Sir John reaffirmed British policy not to assume "further and additional obligations."

Army Corps Speeds Forestry Training

The enrolling, conditioning, and placing of the New England quota of 16,750 men of the Civilian Conservation Corps in approximately 70 reforestation projects will be completed by July 1 by officers of the First Corps Area, the United States Army command in the New England area, according to an opinion expressed by Brig.-Gen. Alston Hamilton. General Hamilton is commanding this area in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor.

According to General Hamilton, commanding officers at New England army posts had reported by radio that 7909 men are enrolled in the C. C. C. Of this number 5886 are in training at the five regular army posts in the First Corps Area, while 2043 are at sites of the work camps in national and state forests in the six states.

General Hamilton also revealed that it has been necessary to recall nearly 100 officers from duty with the civilian components in order to meet the demand for commissioned officers in connection with the organization, training and administration of the corps. Later, he said, it will be necessary to recall other officers, as well as 50 per cent of the noncommissioned personnel on duty with the civilian components.

Senate Passes Bill Insuring Bank Deposits

Year's Guarantee Up to $2500 Given, Followed by Permanent Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—Without a record vote, the long-debated Glass banking reform bill has passed the Senate. This follows passage of the Steagall bill in the House this week by a huge majority, with the expectation that soon the most far-reaching changes in the federal banking laws will be instituted.

The Glass bill as it passed the Senate is a composite, redrafted many times and embracing numerous provisions which its author, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, considers with suspicion, or downright disfavor, as well as those which he ardently advocates.

The outstanding feature provides temporary insurance of bank deposits up to $2500 for a year, starting July 1, and providing permanent deposit insurance thereafter.

A federal bank deposit insurance corporation would be set up to provide the permanent insurance.

The Glass bill would force commercial banks to divorce themselves from their security affiliates, and gives them only one year to make the change. Furthermore, big private banks, like Morgan & Co., must drop either one or the other of their two present functions—their investment banking business or the acceptance of deposits.

The history of the Glass bill is extraordinary in itself. It has been redrafted five times. President Roosevelt is neutral toward the bill; Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, is opposed to some of its provisions. As passed it resembles the original Glass bill in its major particulars, but various new ideas have been added—particularly the deposit insurance feature which has very little support from the conservative Mr. Glass himself.

The Steagall bill in the House differs from the Glass bill in a number of important particulars, chiefly involving the insurance of deposits.

Senator Glass is an opponent of general deposit insurance. He consented to the proposal at first with the idea that it would be limited to federal banks, and because he hoped this would be a magnet to attract state banks into the Federal Reserve System. However, the Senate bill was amended by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan so that state banks can have easy access to the temporary insurance features. This is the objective eagerly sought by Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, who filibustered against the bill at the last session.

The permanent deposit feature of the Steagall plan would allow state banks to participate with Federal Reserve member banks on easy terms and without the strict federal examination demanded by Senator Glass, who seeks to make all banks eventually members of the Reserve System.

Manchoukuo Puts Outlaws to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—The Manchoukuo Government's effort to convert roving bands into peaceful workmen finally is beginning to bear fruit. For more than a year proclamations have been posted in every village and town promising immunity to those who surrender and assuring them employment.

Several small groups have previously accepted the offer, but the Government's campaign had its first real triumph when the outlaw leader, Li Tzu-ying, surrendered with 3000 followers. The men were given work building highways and railways, and Li himself was appointed construction foreman.

Students of the bandit problem in Manchuria have long contended that honest men became bandits because they could find no other work.

Vast Sum Spread All Over Nation By Recovery Bill

Fight to Get Sales Tax In Organized by Republicans in House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—Of the $3,300,000,000 allocated for public works in the vast industrial recovery bill, now on its way through Congress, hard-pressed municipalities and states are likely to receive nearly two-thirds directly.

In the House today Republicans had perfected a piece of strategy by which they hoped to secure substitution of the general manufacturers' sales tax for the increased levy on lower bracket incomes now incorporated in the bill. This was given a powerful and unexpected impetus when it was learned that the New York State delegation was seriously considering throwing its weight to the sales tax.

According to a tentative allocation of funds, the following shares between the Federal Government and the local units will be distributed:

Direct grants to cities and states	$500,000,000
Loans to cities and states	1,500,000,000
Expenditures on government projects	900,000,000
Spending for highway construction	400,000,000

In addition, under the unemployment relief bill, cities and states are to get $500,000,000 as emergency "dole." In all, therefore, local units may now recive $2,500,000,000.

Direct grants are to be made only to those cities and states with balanced budgets, and only then to cover 25 per cent of the cost of contemplated improvements, the other 75 per cent being passed out in loans. This requirement is an attempt to preserve the public credit and force sound financing in municipalities.

An interesting point in this allocation is that the Federal Government could find profitable spending for only $900,000,000. But with the basic proviso being speedy and relief-giving work, it is manifest that most opportunities would exist in the smaller units.

This total of $3,300,000,000 is only the beginning of emergency spend-

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Indian Appointed To Guide Activities Of His Own People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—In appointing Mr. Wade Crawford as acting superintendent of the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, Mr. John Collier, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has followed the example of the last Administration in placing Indians in key positions where they may furnish leadership for their own people.

Mr. Crawford is the first Klamath Indian to hold the position of superintendent in the Indian service. He is well known in Washington, having represented the Klamaths before Congress as a member of their tribal business committee to plead for reduced expenditures of the tribal funds and for timber conservation.

Nearly one-third of the employees of the Indian service are Indians. During the last four years, four Indians were appointed to key positions and three were promoted to such positions from less significant posts. The Indian not only brings to the service an understanding of his fellow men that few white men have but he proves an incentive for other members of his race.

"I am very grateful to Commissioner Collier, Secretary Ickes and the President for this fine chance to help my people," Mr. Crawford said yesterday when his appointment was confirmed. "The President's views on the conservation of our natural resources are mine and my tribe's. The Klamath Indians are conservationists.

"The Klamath Indians have seen mountains denuded of forests by commercial greed," Mr. Crawford continued. "Nothing has been left to tell the tale but millions of charred stumps. Future generations of Indians have been deprived of their rightful inheritance. We still have at Klamath, Ore., from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 worth of stumpage timber of the finest yellow pine in America, covering 800,000 acres of a 1,000,000-acre reservation. By selective logging, cutting by cycles on a sustained yield basis, a perpetual income can be secured for my people."

Liquor Advertising Blocked in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., May 26—The veto of Gov. William A. Comstock, Thursday, blocked a move of the Michigan Legislature to permit newspapers and other publications of the State to advertise intoxicating beverages which cannot legally be sold within this State or nation.

Enactment of the Doyle bill which would have repealed the law prohibiting advertising of all intoxicating liquors had been urged in the Legislature on the ground that it would allow newspapers in Detroit and other border cities to benefit from Canadian advertisements of beverages not legal in the United States.

Governor Comstock held that "it would be contrary to public policy to permit the stimulation of sales of commodities which cannot legally be sold in this State and would tend to encourage violation of the law."

Trace Found in Mexican Jungle Of Race Dating to 100,000 B. C.

Prorok-Sadleir Expedition Reports Remains in Caves, and Implements Covering Three Paleolithic Periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Did cave man roam the jungles of southern Mexico in 100,000 B. C.?

Have the dwarfed Lacantun Indians of Chiapas moved backward in the march of evolution?

Has the lost tomb of Cuauhtemoc, last ruler of the Aztecs, been located?

With affirmative answers to all these questions, Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok, professional excavator of ancient cities, has just returned from a several months' trip to the abandoned regions of Chiapas and Tabasco states, where he was accompanied by several other natural scientists.

Count Prorok, who first achieved renown in anthropological circles with his excavations of the site of ancient Carthage, declared upon his return to Mexico City that a natural scientific report to be published after the six cases of fossils he brought with him are studied by internationally known paleontologists will definitely prove that the American races are indigenous and did not immigrate from Asia, Africa or Europe.

The Prorok expedition was one of the best organized to leave Mexico City in recent years. Three special planes were used to transport members of the party and equipment, which included several thousand dollars' worth of presents used to make friends with the Lacantun tribes who have shunned contact with all human beings not members of their race.

Count Prorok, describing the journey, declared that when members of the expedition approached the thatched-roof huts of the Indians, the latter fled into the jungle and did not return until the strange white men had left. With some other tribes of the Lacantuns, the expedition was able to make friends, but only after discreetly sifting into their midst one at a time in order not to frighten them.

Cutting their way through the jungles, unvisited by white man since a French expedition completely disappeared some 20 years ago, the Prorok-Sadleir expedition came upon hidden caves containing what the natural scientists in the party assert are stratified remains of primitive man, including bones and implements of three different pale-

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Truce in China Is Likely to Halt Invader's Forces

Chinese Quit Resistance Policy to Arrange Temporary Agreement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 26—Chinese of all walks of life are relieved that the Sino-Japanese truce is likely to become permanent, thereby reducing the danger of further attacks upon North China and elsewhere. Nanking, having finally decided to modify its so-called resistance policy, has shown firmness during the past few days in suppressing irresponsible agitations and enlisting the support of all the independent northern militarists, who are apparently glad to halt the fighting.

Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, explaining Nanking's policy, declared that the truce was merely a local arrangement designed to accomplish peace and halt the invasion. General Wu said the several Chinese war lords had attempted to overthrow the northern government in a secession movement while the extremists were plotting demonstrations against the truce in Shanghai and elsewhere, adding that the Government's firm policy had checked both movements.

Under the circumstances, declared General Wu, Nanking had only one alternative, unless further widespread and useless suffering were to be caused. "Nanking has not, and never will, recognize Manchoukuo. We merely recognized realities. Any Chinese faction which opposes Nanking's position either overlooks the realities or deliberately attempts mischief."

The temporary truce has already substantially improved the business tone in Shanghai, Tientsin and elsewhere and confidence is felt that the temporary arrangement will be made permanent.

Japanese Ready to Push Manchurian Railway Deal

TOKYO, May 26 (AP)—It is officially indicated that Japan will shortly invite Soviet Russia to designate an envoy to carry on negotiations with Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo.

This decision had been reached, it was said, since the Manchoukuo authorities had agreed to open a parley at Tokyo along the lines of a recent Japanese cabinet decision.

The Japanese Cabinet then approved procedure for the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria from Russia under the following considerations:

1. Manchoukuo is to negotiate the deal under Japanese guidance, setting the amount and the terms of payment.

2. Manchoukuo is to buy merely a transfer of the undoubted control of the line by the Soviet. This is due to what was termed doubts as to Russia's clear title to ownership.

3. Manchoukuo is to purchase certain mining and timber concessions now held by Russia in connection with the railroad. The purpose was said to be elimination of Russian influence in north Manchuria.

Cessation of Provocation To Be Basis of Armistice

TOKYO, May 26 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office said that a "formal promise" initiating a preliminary truce in the North China fighting has been concluded, based on a cessation of Chinese "provocations."

The agreement was reached May 25, the announcement said, at Hwaiju, approximately 30 miles north of Peiping.

The Japanese asserted they would attempt to prevent publication of the truce in China in an effort to allow Chinese military heads to "save their face" with their countrymen.

A formal armistice is to be signed May 29 at an undisclosed place, the Foreign Office statement added.

Rail Coördinator Plan Indorsed By Savings Bankers

National Association Elects Brooklyn Man as Its New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 26—The Administration's program for a federal coördinator of railroads was favored here today at the closing session of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which has been meeting at the New Ocean House here.

"We have confidence in the Government and are looking forward to a period of sound improvement," Mr. Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., declared upon his election as president of the association.

"There are abundant signs that the long period of deflation begun in 1929 has run its course," Mr. Benson said. "We may safely conclude that the turning point lies behind us," Of course this does not mean that we shall have, or should wish

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Roosevelt Takes Steps to Drop Gold Standard Officially

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt has decided that the United States should go off the gold standard by statute.

He today requested Representative Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the House Banking Committee, to introduce a resolution to place the United States off the standard by law. The Alabama Democrat conferred with the President at the White House.

Later he called newspaper men to his office and read a copy of the resolution, which he said "declares the United States is off the gold standard by statute."

"It repeals the 'gold standard act,'" Mr. Steagall said, adding that under the resolution, no bonds, no obligations of the Federal Government and no obligations of any form would have to be paid in gold or gold currency upon the enactment of the measure.

He said it would be possible for the foreign debtors to pay the United States their war debts in any legal money.

"This bill frees the United States from the obstacles and handicaps of the gold standard," he declared. "It is an administration bill and a part of President Roosevelt's emergency relief program."

In addition, Mr. Steagall said the law would make it unnecessary for President Roosevelt to devaluate the gold dollar under the inflation provisions of the Farm Relief Act.

Mr. Steagall termed the measure one of the greatest steps toward stabilizing money in the United States. All legal money under this act, he asserted, would meet all obligations payable in gold.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, will introduce an identical resolution in the Senate.

Early hearings will be held, and Mr. Steagall expects action to come in both congressional branches next week.

Baltimore Police Prove They're Too Efficient

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26 (AP)—Baltimore police are too efficient.

Over the telephone at police headquarters a voice said:

"Please tell your police that the auto with license No. 352-444 has been returned to the owner. I've been stopped three times by patrolmen, and I'll never get to where I'm going."

Glass Brands Morgan Case Just a Circus

Objects to Delving Into United Corporation Morgan Connection

Says It Leads Nowhere

Causes Open Break Between Senate Committee Factions at Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—The Morgan hearing turned into a public utilities investigation today and ended up in a clash between divergent factions within the Senate Banking and Currency Committee before they adjourned until next Wednesday.

The long smoldering hostility between an element in the committee headed by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, against the group headed by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee over the activity of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, burst into open flame which brought the audience to its feet, caused applause for Mr. Pecora and temporarily put the investigation of the House of Morgan to one side.

The trouble started when Senator Glass contended that the public utilities phase of the investigation, begun today, into the affairs of the United Corporation, one of America's biggest power holding companies, and intimately associated with Morgan finances, was leading the committee "nowhere."

He charged further that Mr. Pecora had failed to keep the committee informed of his activities. This, in turn, brought a personal defense from Mr. Pecora, in which he disclosed that he received only $255 a month from the committee. His declaration that his motives were disinterested produced a wave of applause from the packed audience and Senator Glass immediately resumed his attack.

Turned Into Circus

Commenting on the applause, Senator Glass declared the hearing had been turned into a "circus," only lacking the "peanuts and colored lemonade." Senators Byrnes and Costigan expressed approval of Mr. Pecora's leadership.

Reëntering the fray, Senator Glass said, "I don't care anything about the House of Morgan, and they never loaned me a cent in my life. I do care about the dignity and orderly procedure of this committee. I don't intend to see any injustice done, whether it be to the House of Morgan or to some little corporation. I am not afraid of J. P. Morgan & Co., and if they have done anything that they ought not to have done I favor statutory legislation to meet the situation."

Pounding the table, Senator Glass declared that the only banking legislation to control firms such as Morgan & Co. has been introduced by himself.

Morgan Set-Up Withheld

Contrary to the desire of Mr. Pecora the committee in executive session decided to withhold for the present at least, information as to the Morgan partnership set-up and also the list of big private depositors who have accounts with the world's biggest private banking firm.

Mr. Pecora has prepared a list enumerating all private individuals or companies with deposits in J. P. Morgan & Co. of $100,000 or more, but the committee decided to make it available only to individual members of the Senate committee.

The committee may later make public the partnership articles of the Morgan firm, but not until after another executive session. The same applies to correspondence of the firm in connection with its stock flotations.

Mr. George H. Howard of New York, president of the United Corporation, the first witness, told the committee that the market value of 135,168 shares of United Corporation stock was $21,412,000.

The United Corporation is a holding corporation, principally for public utility companies. It was organized by the Morgan interests. Mr. Pecora directed his questions to an examination of the financial operations of this company.

"Where are the books of the United Corporation kept?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"They are kept at J. P. Morgan & Co.," answered Mr. Howard.

Morgan Man Signs Checks

"Who signs the checks for the company?"

"Leonard A. Keyes, the Morgan office manager."

"Has the corporation any office manager of its own?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"Yes, it is incorporated in Delaware and it has an office at 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.," said Mr. Howard.

Mr. Pecora demanded to know if the firm's business was "really" conducted there.

"I don't mean to say that we don't have discussions elsewhere," said Mr. Howard. Some of the discussions he admitted took place in Mr. Whitney's office at the Morgan firm; sometimes at Mr. Howard's own law office at 15 Broad Street, New York.

"And does not 15 Broad Street directly adjoin 23 Wall Street (the Morgan office)?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"I think it does," said Mr. Howard, amid laughter.

Mr. Pecora went through the list of power companies controlled by

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Anglo-American Unity Is Declared Peace Insurance

Dean of Queen's College Is Speaker at the Annual Unitarian Festival

The importance of coöperation between the English speaking nations for the cause of peace was stressed by the Rev. Arthur L. Agnew, dean of Queen's College in Belfast, Ireland, in an address given last night at the annual Unitarian festival at the Hotel Somerset.

"If Britain and America stand for peace, armed or unarmed, then there will be peace," Dr. Agnew said. "Even if Britain and America stand totally unarmed," he declared, "they can forbid the world to war!"

This responsibility on the part of the two great English speaking nations was voiced again by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of Navy, who reviewed the efforts taken by the nations in conferences during the past few years.

The stage is much better set for the next conference, he told the gathering. Mr. Roosevelt has made a great appeal to the world. Everything has been done outside the picture to insure hope.

Mr. Adams spoke of the building of a sense of justice and the building of character as the best safeguards for peace. A sense of justice is necessary to peace, he declared, and stated that no mechanical device can preserve peace unless humanity has a sound foundation of character and justice.

The Unitarian Sunday School Society held its annual business session in the First Church. Prof. Hornell Hart of Bryn Mawr College addressed the meeting, speaking on "Youth and Religion in an Age of Intellectual Upheaval," in which he told his hearers that an ethical and spiritual crisis of major proportions is evident from numerous symptoms in American life.

"The zone of undiscovered reality surely transcends all of the truth which either natural science or wisdom have yet discovered," Dr. Hart said. "The teachable will sit down in reverence before these uncharted mysteries. They will seek humbly and patiently to learn more. They will seek in the world of the spirit the power to come back into the world of economic misery, of moral decadence and international conflict, and to reconstruct our social chaos into human brotherhood."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fair Opening Changes Monitor Time on Air

THE regular noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will go on the air from Stations WBZ and WBZA at 11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Saturday, May 27, instead of 12 noon to 12:15, because of programs scheduled from the Chicago world's fair at the regular radiocast time.

Ely's Plan to Adjust Pay Gets Hearing

A hearing on Joseph B. Ely's proposal to readjust the recent salary reductions of state employees in the lower salary brackets is scheduled to open today before the Massachusetts House of Representative's Ways and Means Committee. This action follows a special message which the Governor sent to the House yesterday.

"Certain inequitable results" in the salary reduction bill affecting lower grade salaries, the Governor said, led him to seek readjustments consistent with the general reduction policy. The message stated "immediate passage of this recommendation is necessary in order to make the changes in such salaries operative as of June 1."

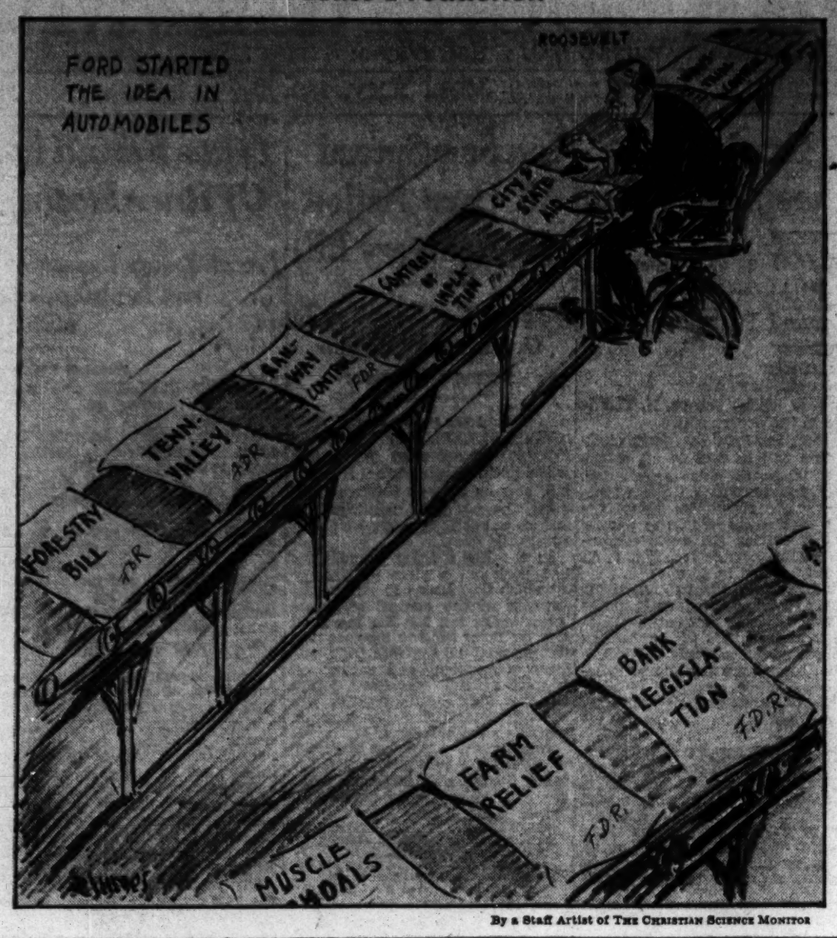
Under suspension of the rules, the Massachusetts Senate gave two readings and passed to be engrossed the resolve to reimburse the widow of Judge Webster Thayer for the dstruction of their home by bombing. Likewise without debate, the Senate took similar action regarding a resolve to also reimburse neighbors for damage to their homes as a result of the bombing of the Thayer home.

Harvard 'Grads' Report More Holding Jobs

Only 72 members of the Harvard graduating class of 1932 are without employment, according to a survey of 822 life blanks received in answer to questionnaires sent out by the class secretary. Those having employment numbered 296 while 367 are continuing their education in graduate schools in America or Europe.

This survey indicates a marked gain over the figures released last December by Mr. J. F. Dwinell, director of the Alumni Placement Service, to the effect that only 20 per cent of the class who had applied for work had ultimately received employment. Eighty members of the class did not graduate last year but will finish their courses this year. Seven are traveling for pleasure or on traveling fellowships.

Mass Production



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Events Tonight

American-Scandinavian Forum: Evening of poetry and music, modern Swedish poetry readings by Mr. Arvid Skoglund, Phillips Brooks House, 8:15.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Final Workshop meeting of Village Players, presentation of three one-act plays, Unitarian Parish Playhouse, Newton Center, 8.

Fifth annual meeting, Boston Chapter, American Statistical Association; dinner, 6:30; meeting, Mr. E. C. Harwood, assistant professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 7:30; Boston City Club.

Recital by Miss Mary Elizabeth Watt, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

University Club athletics banquet, speaking by various sport coaches, University Club, 7:30.

Unitarian anniversary week: Annual meeting, Young People's Religious Union, First Parish Church, 5:30; annual banquet, Y. P. R. U., 6.

Annual May party and dance, Hundred Club of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, Attic Studio, 8.

Cabaret night, Women's Service Club, Ritz Plaza, 218 Huntington Avenue, 9.

First annual concert, Rivers School Glee Club, parish house, Brookline Baptist Church, 8.

Class night, seniors of Boston University's Sargent School of Physical Education, skits burlesquing faculty members, gymnasium, 6 Everett Street, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Girl Reserve Friendship Banquet, Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30; Vagabond Club sports hour, Gymnasium, 8:45.

Presentation of play, "Henry's Wedding," by Arlington Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Robbins Memorial Hall, Arlington, 8.

Penny sale, benefit welfare and charitable fund, Francis G. Kane Post, American Legion, Post headquarters, all evening.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 8:30.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Children's Museum of Boston: Annual kindness to animals pet show, museum grounds, 1 to 4; meeting, Junior Bird Club, 9:30; meeting Senior Bird Club, 10:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Garden opening, benefit Fenny Wise Thrift Shop, garden of Mrs. Harold C. Sears, 15 Circuit Road, 3 to 6:30.

Unitarian anniversary week: Outdoor picnic, Greater Boston Federation of the Young People's Religious Union, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, 2:30.

Annual spring horse show, Metropolitan Driving Club, Charles River Speedway, all afternoon.

Graduates' day, Boys' School at Milton Academy: athletics, all morning; luncheon, 12:30; baseball and tennis matches, Middlesex School and Milton, 2:30.

Boston University's School of Physical Education: Move-Up Day program, school gymnasium, 6 Everett Street, Cambridge, 10; reunion luncheon, Sargent 1928 alumnæ, Crest Court Inn, 1.

Annual round-up, Massachusetts Camp, Fifth Division, Veterans of the World War, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, all afternoon and evening.

University Club: luncheon, Chevy Chase alumni, 12:30.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 2:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 2:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General exhibitions.

Copley Society, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil and water colors of Boston Common. May 22-June 2.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. May 22-June 3.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Quincy Art League Center, 57 Saville Row, Quincy—Exhibition of arts and crafts.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson. May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June 27.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas. Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair this evening; showers and cooler late tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming east or south.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler, probably with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Showers and thunderstorms late tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and on coast tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and thundershowers late tonight or Saturday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; showers Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	84	Montreal	68	78
Bismarck	54	54	Nantucket	68	68
Boston	76	82	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	68	68	New York	72	78
Calgary	50	70	Norfolk, Va.	80	90
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	50	72
Chicago	62	80	Philadelphia	76	84
Cincinnati	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	100
Denver	50	70	Pittsburgh	70	80
Eastport, Me.	60	60	Portland, Me.	72	72
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	76	94
Honolulu, T. H.		78	St. Louis	68	90
7 p.m. May 25	74		St. Paul	60	80
Helena, Mont.	56	72	Salt Lake City	54	76
Huron, S. D.	56	76	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe, N. M.	50	68
Kansas City	60	74	Seattle	48	58
Key West	78	86	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	76	86
Memphis	72	88	Wichita, Kan.	58	72
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N. D.	48	58

A—9 a. m. May 26.
B—Maximum May 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:31 p. m., Saturday 1:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

Auto Output Up in Canada

OTTAWA, May 26—April production of automobiles in Canada totaled 8355, compared with 6632 in March and 6810 in April, 1932. Of the April total, 5643 were for sale in Canada and 2612 for export. For the four months ended April 30 production was 21,543, compared with 24,336 a year before.

Tonight at the Pops

French Military March ... Saint-Saëns
"The Marriage of Figaro," Overture ... Mozart
Variations on the Austrian National Anthem, from the String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3 ... Haydn
"Lohengrin," Finale of Act 1 ... Wagner
"Pathetic" Symphony, Third Movement ... Tchaikovsky
Suite ... Corelli
"Bolero" ... Ravel
"Gypsy Love," Selection ... Lehár
Barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffmann" ... Offenbach
"El Capitan" ... Sousa

Wesleyan President Asks Liberalization In College Course

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 26 (AP)—Fewer courses and less lecturing are advocated by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, in his eighth annual report made today to the board of trustees.

The university is considering the possibility of aiding the unemployment situation by admitting properly qualified unemployed men to certain courses, without college credit, at no expense except for laboratory fees.

The president in a review of the year saw "an unusual intensity of application" on the part of the largest student body in Wesleyan's history. He expressed hope of no compensation cuts and no change in the sabbatical year with full salary. The number of men dropped for scholarship failures or other reasons was less than in the past.

In addition to changes in entrance requirements Dr. McConaughy favors liberalization. He said the faculty is considering a return to the six-grade plan in use before the World War in place of the present one of 17 grades. A new type of partially inter-departmental major study has been voted by the faculty as an experiment to broaden major requirements for men who do not wish to specialize. These students will take certain courses in romance languages, history, philosophy, English and probably art.

Wage Increase Offered To Manchester Strikers

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 26 (AP)—Nearly 8000 striking textile workers in the Amoskeag Mills here are expected to vote tomorrow on the question of accepting a 15 per cent wage increase proposal and return to work Wednesday.

Prospects of settling the strike came about through efforts of the Most Rev. John B. Peterson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Manchester. Bishop Peterson announced that the Amoskeag management had already agreed to his proposal to permit operatives to return to work Wednesday with a 15 per cent wage increase. Strikers will have the opportunity to vote at the City Hall pooling booths, which will be open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. tomorrow.

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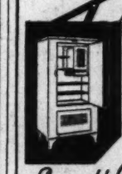
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Granddaughter of General Booth Addresses the Miami W. C. T. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., May 26—Victoria Booth Demorest, lecturer and granddaughter of the late General Booth of the Salvation Army, in a stirring address before the Miami W. C. T. U., said that in Ontario, Can., where she lectured before coming south, prohibition is being agitated and advocated as a remedy for the economic situation.

"I was simply appalled," said said, "upon entering the United States to hear the expressions against the Eighteenth Amendment and that going back on prohibition is going to bring back prosperity. People do not want to face facts. My heart sinks with a kind of spiritual nausea at the thought of the United States, to whom all other nations have looked for encouragement, is renouncing prohibition. It means a great spiritual setback to the whole world."

Mrs. Demorest told how her travels, taking her to all parts of the world, have enabled her to judge and compare conditions in all lands, with the United States. She said many other nations would have adopted prohibition but could not, because of powerful influences against them. The United States, because of its wealth and independence was able to take a great step, which was far more than a noble experiment, and to go back on the Eighteenth Amendment now would be a stupendous tragedy, she believes.

"Spiritual lethargy and drifting has brought about the change," the speaker declared. "Christian people are governed more by the fear of man than the fear of God, and let politics shut their mouths.

"Why is the idea prevalent that the passing of time means progress?" she asked. "Sometimes I think the way to progress would be to go backwards—back to old-fashioned honesty and integrity, sturdy faith of the pioneers and willingness to fight for the right. This so-called material depression is only the result of a spiritual depression which began in Germany just before the World War. The war brought a wave of lawlessness, and then came the material depression felt all over the world.

"The Eighteenth amendment was written into the Constitution by love—love of man for man and God's love to man. If we want to hold on to this most righteous law ever written by man, there must be a revival of righteousness throughout the land. To repudiate it would be to kill our love of home, to make worthless the sacrifices we have made for the love of our children. Already my little boy of 10 years, tells me his playmates drink beer and say it is the right thing to do. Now is the time to fight and pray as never before. The cause is not lost."

The Miami union passed a resolution at a previous meeting to boycott all merchants that sell beer. Mrs. Martin Holcomb, president, told of her work in seeking out grocers and druggists that have refused to handle beer, and brought out that the few grocers who have taken a stand against it report increased business.

All the dry forces of Miami have united to support a downtown headquarters, and an attractive room in a central location is being furnished where all dry organizations will work together.

Monitor Printed In New Building

(Continued from Page 1)

week. The air conditioning equipment installed by the Carrier Engineering Corporation and the heating equipment are about 99 per cent finished while the plumbing is about 90 per cent.

The tile flooring has been laid in several of the rooms and the marble slabs for the window and door sills are being set into place. The stairs in B section have been completed, and the electrical wiring all is in place awaiting the installation of the electrical fixtures.

Section A is not so far advanced as the rest of the building, and probably will not be completed before next fall. While the air conditioning equipment is about finished, the heating and plumbing equipment is between 75 and 80 per cent finished, and the electrical wiring about 70 per cent.

The elevators have been set and are being used at present to haul building materials to the upper floors. The stairs have been set also. Plasterers are at work on the upper floors of section A but only about 25 per cent of this work has been finished to date. No permanent flooring as yet has been laid in this section of the building.

The stonework in the garden along Massachusetts Avenue has been finished and workmen are about to start the assembly of the fountain. Considerable work is ahead in the garden so that it is not expected that this section will be finished by the time of the Annual Meeting.

Moving schedules for the different departments in section B now are being worked out and before long, certain employees will be packing their official bags and moving into new quarters across the street.

Gang Slayings Stir New York to Drive Against Racketeers

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Racket bosses grown so bold that they send their killers forth to do battle under Broadway's bright lights stirred New York to a new drive on gangs today.

"Stiffened spines" was Mayor John John P. O'Brien's prescription for a social malady that is killing scores and draining millions from New Yorker's pocketbooks every year.

Calling in the police commissioner and the five district attorneys in the city, he demanded more backbone in enforcing the law.

"Racketeering in all its devious ways must be driven out," he said, "and racketeers either expelled or sent to jail."

Even as he spoke, racketmen were slaying another foe. Unlike Wednesday night's battle of Broadway, when two women and one man fell before "bullets big enough to kill an elephant," the latest killing occurred in the byways of Brooklyn.

John Friscia, linked by police with the rich slot-machine racket, was shot in an automobile, and flung into the street. When passers-by found his body, one hand still clutched an arm-strap ripped from the tonneau of an automobile.

Wednesday night's running battle ended as suddenly as it started. The first car, its padded sides, steel proof and inch-thick triple glass shattered by bullets, crashed into an iron fence in the middle of Broadway. Its two occupants tumbled out and disappeared, but the bullets were believed to have found their mark. The pursuing car wheeled about and raced away.

Martin Year's Winner Of Collier Air Trophy

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Mr. Glenn Martin was announced yesterday as the winner of this year's Collier Trophy award in aviation.

The trophy, founded in 1911 by Robert J. Collier, is awarded annually by the National Aeronautic Association for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been thoroughly demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

This year's award is in recognition of the new Martin bomber, a ponderous plane that flies as fast and is as maneuverable as a light attack plane.

Students Clean Up Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina was growing a little seedy—that is, the campus was—so students decided to do something about it. Officials said close budgets prohibited repairing of lawn mowers and cleaning up in general. Students began to contribute to the $200 necessary—while some rolled up shirt sleeves and went to work. By the end of next week, the campus will be clean again.

Looking Over One of the First Copies

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

SCENE IN THE PRESSROOM OF THE NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE

One of the Monitor Presses Begins Operations in Its Commodious Home, and Another Will Have Been Removed From the Older Building and Reërected in the New Structure Within a Month. A Tunnel Between the Two Buildings Greatly Eases the Transfer. Outside of the One Press the New Building Is Entirely Unoccupied, Awaiting Finishing Touches Which Will Take Some Time. Section A Will Not Be Completed Until the Fall.

Maine Holding Company Placed in Receivership

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 26 (AP)—Financial Institutions, Inc., bank holding company organized by Mr. Walter S. Wyman and Mr. Guy P. Gannett a few years ago and controlled by them until passage of the preferred stock dividend some months ago, was in the hands of a receiver today.

On petition of Mr. Wyman and Mr. Gannett, Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Maine Supreme Court yesterday signed the decree and named Mr. Emery O. Beane, Augusta attorney, as receiver. Ten of the banks are now closed and in the hands of conservators or receivers, while two banks—the First National Granite of Augusta and the National Bank of Gardiner—divorced themselves from the chain. In the case of the Gardiner institution this was accomplished by purchase of $50,000 stock owned by another of the chain's banks, while the details of the Augusta transaction were not disclosed.

Roosevelt Orders The Abolition Of Indian Commission

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today transmitted to Congress an executive order abolishing the board of Indian commissioners.

The affairs of the board were ordered to be concluded immediately by the Secretary of the Interior and its functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

The order, one of many which the President has in view in his reorganization program, becomes effective automatically in 60 days unless Congress disapproves or consents to an earlier date.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, a quasi-federal body, with members drawing only expenses for their services, was set up a number of years ago to serve in an advisory capacity to the Indian Bureau.

School Leader Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—After 34 years of service as superintendent of schools in Wilkes County, Dr. C. C. Wright has retired. He was the oldest county superintendent in the State, from point of service.

Spain Supports in Honored Ease Select Band of Followers of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—At the Cervantes Institute, Spain provides for a select band of its famous artists, writers and actors who retire to live in comfort supported by the state. Members of this little "Parnassus" now number 11.

Some of the residents still engage in their work to a certain extent, and are surrounded with things pertaining to their specific art. The novelist Ciro Bayo is at present writing a book to be entitled "The Queen of the Chaco," a story of adventures in the famous Chaco region in South America.

Two of the residents are actresses, Clotilde Romero and Isabel Mas. There are two former actors, Benito Rossich, a Valencian who was on the musical stage, and Manuel Gea, of the old Teatro Real in Madrid.

There are two painters, Domingo Munoz Cuesta and Ramon Munoz Rubio, who still sell many of their pictures. The other residents are frequently entertained by Ricardo Fernandez, violinist, who for many years played in the Symphony Orchestra. Modesto Moreno de la Rosa is a poet, Pascual Santos an engraver and Eduardo Lopez a photographer.

Two "chairs" of the institution are vacant, and will probably be filled by a journalist and a sculptor.

The institution was organized in 1916 upon the initiative of the Association of Writers and Artists. It is a government dependency, and receives a subsidy of 40,000 pesetas, about $4000, a year.

The sculptor, Mariano Benlliure, is at present chairman of the official board of directors which manages the home.

NOW . . .

MAZOLA

has a NEW COLORFUL TIN and a SANITARY NO-DRIP POURING SPOUT (with protective cap)

Make This Tasty French Dressing

½ cup Mazola
2 tablespoons chow-chow
2 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Beat well and serve with any vegetable, fish or cheese salad

QUEBEC

In old French Canada . . .

Where You're "Abroad" in But 15 Hours

JUST overnight north, to a 17th century Norman town that emigrated, married a Britisher, took up golf, but never let go its French gaiety . . . Ride in a *calèche* to shop for furs, and homespuns. Motor to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, past wayside *calvaires*. Play the 18-hole course at Kent House. See Ile d'Orleans—ploughing oxen, 3-foot house walls. You'll enjoy the hospitality of the *Frontenac*—A Sky-High Chateau with *Sea-Level* Rates.

REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIP RAIL FARES

Reservations from any Canadian Pacific office, including 344 Madison Ave., New York; 405 Boylston St., Boston; 1500 Locust St., Phila.; or Chateau Frontenac, Que.

Chateau Frontenac

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Announcing

SOCONY Mobilgas

HIGHEST ANTI-KNOCK AT THE REGULAR PRICE WITH

CLIMATIC CONTROL

TOMORROW a new motor fuel goes on sale in New York and New England; *new and better* in test and performance.

A NEW NAME—Socony Mobilgas, quality mate to Mobiloil, the first-choice motor oil among motorists here—and the world over.

A NEW IDEA—Socony Mobilgas has the exclusive feature of Climatic Control, a scientific improvement, originated by Socony-Vacuum, which prevents loss of power and mileage with weather changes.

A NEW ANTI-KNOCK VALUE—Through a new process, Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control offers you the highest anti-knock quality you have ever been able to get at the regular price.

WHAT IS CLIMATIC CONTROL?

All gasoline is extremely sensitive to weather changes. Your own experience undoubtedly has shown you how engine performance varies with driving conditions. Every daily variation in the weather from hot to cold, from rain to shine, raises or lowers *engine heat*, and *engine heat* is the factor which turns liquid gasoline into gasoline vapor and into *effective horsepower*.

Climatic Control—originated by Socony-Vacuum—is the pre-adjustment of the specifications of Socony Mobilgas so that, at either high or low altitude, it automatically adapts itself to the daily—even hourly—weather changes, *thus preventing loss of power and mileage*.

Climatic Control, therefore, is what you must have in a gasoline to make you independent of weather changes that affect ordinary gasolines. And only Socony Mobilgas has Climatic Control!

Climatic Control has been proved in the laboratory. It has been tested under a variety of outdoor conditions far more severe than you'll ever encounter. It has met with outstanding satisfaction in the cars of hundreds of thousands of motorists in test areas of widely varied climatic and road conditions. You can depend upon it.

TRY IT TOMORROW

Fill your tank with the brand-new Socony Mobilgas tomorrow. Thrill to its *higher anti-knock performance*. Feel the difference in power, *regardless of weather changes*. Check the mileage economy. And, remember that you get this new and better gasoline, plus the exclusive feature of Climatic Control, *at no increase in price*. Buy it once and you will buy it again.

GUM-FREE—The new Socony Mobilgas is gum-free. You avoid the annoyance and expense resulting from gum-sticking valves and other parts.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

ON SALE TOMORROW—NO PRICE INCREASE

Parent Teachers Get New Idea Of Education Costs

To Devote More Attention in Future to School Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 26—The parent teacher organization in the past has been interested in school standards but has not concerned itself with the finances by which schools are maintained.

From now on, according to recommendations adopted at a conference of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers presided over by Miss Charl O. Williams, fifth vice-president of the organization, they will be also concerned with tax sources and tax expenditures. That new tax sources must be found was the report of 33 states, the property tax having been over-exploited as a revenue getter. Other funds, such as the inheritance tax, income sales tax, severance and other taxes were recommended, the sales tax being considered the logical new source of revenue.

Wasteful duplication of county government was reported as a wasteful means of tax spending. "We are," it was said, "using out-moded government machinery of the trail era in this age of radio and airplane which has made the counties shrink until in most cases one county seat could easily do the work of three."

Need to Get Nearer Public

The need of selling the public school system to the public was another conclusion of the conference. Educators, it was said, have gone one way, the public another and, "why they teach so differently nowadays" has never been explained to parents. When the public is made to understand, the response will be immediate. In these complex days the schools, it was explained, must not go back to the strait-jacket of the three R's. This is a matter of education the public and is the work of the present teacher groups.

"An incalculable new force," the radio, was described by Mrs. B. F. Lengworthy. "It is also the greatest educational force in our American life which means wrong education as well as right."

While commending radio practices in general, Mrs. Lengworthy said that there have been increasing protests of parents in the last six months against programs not fit for children to hear that are coming into the home. Remembering their unfortunate experience with the motion picture industry Mrs. Lengworthy said:

"We did not want to be caught like that again. In the case of the radio we have not only begun earlier to state our convictions, but we have already found not only a greater desire to coöperate with us, but, in the broadcasting companies, an apparent understanding of the situation."

Seek Approval of Programs

It was recommended that parents indicate their approval or disapproval of programs and that the broadcaster would coöperate.

Alida C. Bowler, director of juvenile delinquency of the federal children's bureau, after describing the extent and condition of itinerant youth throughout the country, pointed out ways of remedying the situation and to the good that may come as a result of the lessons learned.

First in importance as a remedy for the conditions that produce wandering youth was placed "the need of setting up and maintaining adequate standards for family relief."

"Homes," she said, "must not be destroyed and boys and girls set adrift for sheer lack of the means to maintain minimum standards of decency in family life. Funds are scarce, and the needs enormous. This calls for the most intelligent scrutiny of public budgets, the elimination of every penny of needless expenditure, and the wisest possible allocation of public funds to permit the maximum of welfare service.

"Over and above that there is need for methods of relief administration that will give the least possible offense to the dignity of the individual who is involuntarily unemployed and who experiences great mental suffering at the idea of becoming a public charge. Parents can do much to prevent that kind of suffering among young people by seeing that their own girls and boys have a sympathetic understanding of the present economic situation and a genuinely friendly attitude toward fellow students whose homes are in distress."

Mexico Yields New Keys to a Rich Tradition

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

COUNT DE PROROK RETURNS FROM MEXICAN JUNGLE

Top Row, Left to Right—The Chief Guide of the Expedition Makes Friends With the Lacantun Indians. Vast Relic of a Lost Empire. Lacantun Archers, Members of What Are Supposed to Be Degenerate Descendants of a Once Dominant Race. Lower Left—Count de Prorok at Left, Leader of the Expedition. Lower Right—Reading an Inscription on a Stone Slab in the Jungle.

Mexican Jungle Yields Traces of Lost Races

(Continued from Page 1)

olithic periods, dating from 100,000 B. C.

According to Prof. J. Saustelle, official representative of the University of Paris on the expedition, and member of the Paris Ethnographic Institute, the earliest epoch represented in the remains is that of the Chelleen period. Count de Prorok, who is a member of the International Anthropological Institute, said the second layer belongs to the Mousterien epoch of cave men.

Fossil remains of prehistoric, antediluvian animals, now long extinct, were seen in large quantities in the heart of the Lacantun country near Lake Patha, Count de Prorok said.

Originated in America

That man could have originated in America as well as anywhere else will be the outstanding thesis of Count de Prorok's report, although he is greatly interested in what was described as the lost tomb of Cuauhtemoc in Tabasco state, where a huge mound has been converted into a shrine by the Indians. The count is negotiating with the Mexican Government for permission to excavate the mound when he returns to Mexico in the fall.

Cuauhtemoc, last of the Aztec emperors, was captured by the Spaniards and tortured in an effort to make him divulge the supposed location of his great empire's treasure stores. He was taken on an expedition into southern Mexico, and nothing more was heard of him since, until recently it was learned of the mound which the Indians worship as his tomb, burning perpetual incense at its base.

By use of airplanes, numbers of hitherto undiscovered ruins, lakes and rivers were charted by the Prorok-Sadleir expedition, copies of the finds being turned over to the Mexican Government for inclusion in the official topographic records.

Count de Prorok firmly asserted that the discoveries of his expedition will end the theory of the lost Atlantis and Mongolian invasions of America and will prove conclusively that the Americans were an "original people who sprang from this continent."

In direct contrast to the theory expressed by Count de Prorok, Dr. Daniel Rubin de Borbolla, Mexican anthropologist, has just published a study based on the human remains in the famous Monte Alban tomb, Number Seven, upholding the theory of migrations from Asia to North America as explaining the origin of man on this continent.

The homogeneity of the American Indians is stressed in the study, pointing to differences in stature and other variations as of minor importance, as are details indicating a continuity of culture of the two continents.

Women to Explore Purchasing Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

advanced two reasons, tariffs and government protection of special industries.

If the conference should adjourn without substantial restoration of commercial freedom, Mr. Hard declared, "international trade would be changed in an unprecedented degree from being a contest between individuals into being a contest between countries."

Each country would then become a "business firm," moving competitively in a world of similar governmental "business firms," with the frictions and animosities hitherto fomented between individual traders now arising between peoples. The ensuing peace problem might prove "more acute than any other in the world's history," replacing three disappearing causes for war, religion, dynastic ambition, and political acquisition of foreign territory.

The international monetary and economic conference, in Mr. Hard's opinion, should be regarded, "not with cynicism, but with indestructible confidence," and even if it cannot reëstablish the former economic freedom, "can essay the task of laying down rules of fair competition and beginning an era of economic and financial treaties of orderly relationship between rival countries in business."

Essay Prizes Awarded

Mrs. Anne Ganster of Marshfield, Wis., received a prize of $50 and Mrs. D. K. Marlowe of West Lafayette, Ohio, a prize of $25 in a contest for an essay on international relations. Mrs. Scott Campbell of Boulder, Colo., received the award for organizing the largest number of classes to study international relations, having 27 groups to her credit.

Announcement of the prize winners was made by Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen of New York City, chairman of international relations, at a luncheon at which Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., national president, reviewed the consistent stand of the federation for world peace.

Mrs. Poole stated that she stood on the platform of the federation, that she is a militarist in that she believes in adequate defense and a pacifist in that she desires the settling of all disputes without war.

Russian Recognition Discussed

The women were assured that "there is little to dread from the 'Red terror' in America," by Dr. Rolvix Harlan of the University of Virginia, who declared for United States recognition of Russia.

Introduced by Mrs. S. Blair Luckie of Chester, Penna., chairman of legislation, Dr. Harlan said, "By all means there should be recognition of Russia. It is a de facto government and, as such, we should treat with it in open and above-board ways and trade with the Russian people.

"If there is any ground for fear of propaganda from Russia we would be in a far better way to meet it if our Government had regularly constituted diplomatic relations with them. Communism seems contrary to the American idea, but it is impossible to say what the breakdowns in our economic leadership may do in the way of encouraging radicalism."

Mrs. John M. Phillips of Pittsburgh, Penna., described how one woman in an hour stopped a Marathon dance.

Report an Endowment

One-tenth of a proposed endowment fund of $2,000,000 has been raised, said Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight of San Francisco, chairman, of the board of trustees. One-half of the sum is to go to the General Federation and one-half to be retained by the states that contribute.

At present the national organization has received $104,078.58, and an equal sum is on deposit in the various states. Massachusetts heads the roll of honor, having contributed the largest sum of any state, followed by Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wisconsin, California, North Carolina, New York, Connecticut, Maine and Missouri.

If the country could get a program of clean, wholesome entertainment and also a program of intelligent and constructive ideals for good citizenship, the math problem in radio would be solved, said Mr. Eugene J. Coltrane of Washington, D. C., representing the National Committee on Radio.

Radio reaches homes not touched by churches and children who have not yet gone to school learn their first songs from radio jazz singers, declared Mr. Coltrane, and he emphasized the importance of programs which will inform, instruct and develop latent talent of individuals.

Criticism of Economies

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming of Washington, D. C., surgeon-general of the United States public health service, deplored as economy measures the fact that "with little hesitation public health services are being dismantled and thrown into the discard, and Dr. Warren F. Draper, Virginia State Health Commissioner, coupled an appeal for no reduction in health services with urging that if curtailment proves necessary, a study will first be made of what can best be spared.

Mrs. Ivie H. Jones of Las Vegas, N. M., received a hand-made quilt for the best program submitted on community service, with honorable mention to Mrs. Leon P. Dutch of Winthrop, Mass., and Mrs. O. B. Hughes of Pittsburgh, Penna.

Today the visitors are seeing historic places in Virginia, going first to view the reconstruction work in Williamsburg and to be entertained at luncheon on the palace green, and then to Jamestown and Yorktown.

Canadian Bus Drivers Hit by New York Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Autobus chauffeurs in the employ of companies operating buses on the Montreal-New York and Montreal-Boston routes will be affected by the New York state law which debars Canadian autobus chauffeurs from driving their vehicles in that State unless they have filed declaration of intention to become citiizens of the United States.

This means that in the near future Canadian drivers will take the buses as far as the international boundary line, and that American drivers will complete the journeys to New York and Boston.

Mad Dogs and Rattlesnakes Found Preferable to Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"A thousand mad dogs and 10,000 rattlesnakes turned loose would do less damage than legalized liquor," Judge E. Yates Webb declared in his charge to a federal grand jury at the opening of the United States District Court here. Judge Webb was formerly a member of Congress from the ninth North Carolina district, and co-author of the Webb-Kenyon law that prevented the importation of intoxicating beverages into dry territory before national prohibition.

"A group of millionaires who see a way to escape income taxes have formed an association to bring back liquor and let the little man pay the revenue of the Government," Judge Webb continued. "They are aided by the manufacturers of beer and whisky. The only real argument that can possibly be advanced in favor of the legalized sale of liquor is that of revenue.

"If we are willing to sell our souls and bodies—and that is what the presence of legalized liquor does—I can tell you a way to raise revenue that beats whisky all hollow. We can raise enough revenue from the sale of narcotics to pay all our taxes and probably all our public debt within a short time, but when we got through we would have a community of shadows, pitiful addicts to the drug habit.

"If it is a question of revenue at any price, there are plenty of ways to get that revenue. We can get it by allowing houses of ill fame to operate in every block. We can get it by allowing gambling establishments to open up on every corner.

"Alcohol," Judge Webb continued, "is a deadly poison. Alcohol is crazy. It doesn't know the difference between a hovel and a palace. Liquor has never obeyed the law and it never will. Alcohol is a natural outlaw. Legalizing the sale of liquor does not stop bootlegging. It did not do it before prohibition; it does not now in Canada.

"Men and women have been fighting alcohol through the ages because alcohol is the deadliest poison known to chemistry. It is used to kill the living and preserve the dead. The alcohol taken from 20 bottles of beer, if administered to a child or a man not accustomed to taking liquor, would produce death. Any beverage containing more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol violates the law and as long as it is the law I intend to enforce it."

Judge Webb quoted William E. Gladstone in the statement that "liquor has caused more deaths and more suffering than all the wars and pestilence that have visited mankind," and Abraham Lincoln, who said that liquor was not a thing to be controlled but that it was a cancer and should be eradicated.

"There are those who contend that prohibition does not prohibit," Judge Webb told the grand jury. "The law has been on the statute books only 13 years. We have had laws against stealing and fighting and murder for 2000 years, and the courts are filled with people charged with larceny, assaunt and killing.

"Here is what prohibition has done in 13 years. It has decreased insanity in this country 66 per cent; it has reduced crime due to liquor 54 per cent; it has reduced the average death rate 20 per cent, and drunkenness has decreased 70 per cent.

"There are several classes of people who want liquor back. First, there are the confirmed drunkards. They don't count for much because they won't be here long anyway—they just want to be able to get it a little easier. Then, there is a group who would like to have the company of congenial drunkards who would gather in the saloons. There is another group of those who would like to make money out of handling liquor. And, lastly, there is a rich class who see in the sale of liquor a chance to make poor men pay the taxes that are taken from bloated incomes.

"It would be far better to turn loose a thousand mad dogs and 10,000 rattlesnakes in North Carolina than to bring back the legal sale of liquor."

McKenna Elected Head Of B. U. Student Council

James A. McKenna of Pittsfield, Mass., junior at Boston University's college of business administration, has been elected president of the all-University Student Council for 1933-34, Charles O. Monohan, retiring president, announced yesterday. He also revealed that Miss Rosemary Loeser of Brookline, junior at Boston University's college of liberal arts, has been named secretary.

McKenna also will head the House of Representatives student government group at the college of business administration. He has been associated with the model League of Nations movement at the university this year, has been a member of the varsity debating team for three years, and was co-chairman of the all-university junior prom. Miss Loeser is president of the Janet Stuart Club, was elected "Queen of the Prom" in the all-university student poll this year, and has served in the C. L. A. student government for two years.

Virginian Drys Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Some of the committee of 17, appointed by the recent prohibition convention here to organize every county and city of Virginia against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and state dry laws, conferred here, but did not complete organizations. Mr. A. W. Brittingham of Hampton was named to head the steering committee, which is to appoint a state-wide committee of 100 or more.

Cotton Agents Told To Copy Housewives In Careful Buying

Cotton mills might take a leaf from the housewife's book and shop around when buying raw cotton, to assure the most reasonable prices without lessening quality of their own product through inferior raw material, it was brought out at the Textile Forum, held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, under auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, yesterday.

Agents, superintendents and managers of mills in New England and New York State attended the meeting. Mr. Philip A. Moreland of the Pequot Mills of Salem outlined how cotton is bought. Mr. Eugene Szepesi of New York told of a "Visual Method of Controlling Waste and Production Accurately Without Records." Mr. Elliott S. Boardman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston spoke on "Reflation and Inflation."

Buyers have paid a premium of 25 to 40 points for cotton shipped from Memphis, over most southern markets for cotton of the same grade and staple, said Mr. Moreland, because the character of cotton grown in that district had proven superior to that grown in many other parts of the cotton belt.

When the premium became high enough, considerable cotton from other sections of the belt, where freight rates permitted, was shipped to the Memphis market, and then re-shipped to mills as Memphis district cotton, he said. In mills where tests are made of each lot received, many of these other growths proved as satisfactory as the Memphis cotton, he asserted, which caused buyers to use this other cotton anyway. By buying such cotton from original shipment points, the premium commanded for Memphis cotton is eliminated and in many cases freight rates to Boston and vicinity are lower, by as much as $1 a bale, he said.

General Herrera Named To Machado's Cabinet

HAVANA, May 26 (AP)—Gen. Alberto Herrera, who has retired as chief of the general staff, yesterday entered President Machado's Cabinet as Secretary of War.

Immediately after he took the oath of office President Machado confirmed reports that General Herrera would be named Acting Secretary of State while Señor Orestes Ferrara is in London attending the world economic conference. General Herrera's accession to the Cabinet, all informed observers agree, is the President's opening move in the process of grooming the military man for the presidency.

Chesapeake Loadings Up

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway's freight loadings last week totaled 25,033 cars, an increase of 3089 cars over a year ago.

Strawberry Chiffon Pie Shown And Mrs. Roosevelt Gets One

Farm Women Exhibit in Washington and Demonstrate Among Other Things Ability to Fill Demand for 'a Good Five-Cent Lemon Pie'

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—Farm women from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland yesterday exhibited to city women, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, ways they have devised of aiding their husbands to make a living out of the farm.

At the home of Miss Florence Ward, of the Department of Agriculture, across the Potomac in Virginia, they set up an exhibition, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, demonstrating how they have made use of their baking, sewing and flower-raising talents in opening coöperative markets and how they have banded together to maintain high standards in tourist homes.

The exhibit that interested Mrs. Roosevelt most was a display of furniture from the Godlove factories at Morgantown, W. Va., set up by the American Friends' Service Committee to rehabilitate unemployed miners.

"You know I have a furniture factory," Mrs. Roosevelt told Mrs. Edith Maul of Riverton, N. J., who was in charge of the Mountaineers' exhibit and then they fell to discussing whether it was wise to use nails or just pegs and what sort of finish withstood outdoor weather the best. Mrs. Roosevelt said that at the Valkill factories they had found that oak, treated by a special formula worked out by her partner, Miss Nancy Cook, stood the test of rough weather.

Mrs. Roosevelt ordered a rocking bench, a wrought iron toaster to be used at an outdoor fireplace, and a large splint basket with handles and had them sent to her cottage at Hyde Park, N. Y.

A luscious-looking "strawberry chiffon pie" was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt by Mrs. George Furser, who lives on a farm near Darnestown, Md., and brings her products about 25 miles each Wednesday and Saturday to sell at the Women's Farm to Home Market on the outskirts of Washington.

"I don't know what we would have done without the market," declared one woman who had risen at 4 a. m. to get her bread ready for the exhibit. "It gives us the only money we have," she said.

"What this country needs is a good five-cent lemon pie and here it is," said a sign over a stand where a woman was putting lemon filling into individual pies. Another stand had this motto, "No old hens posing as flappers here; no old roosters sold as roasters," and "no need to break our eggs into a dish first."

The farm women furnished 33 large cakes to the White House yesterday for the disabled veterans' garden party.

Mrs. Roosevelt stopped to admire a stand of hearty-looking garden flowers raised by a French woman, Mrs. Delvigne from whom Mrs. Herbert Hoover used to buy plants at Center Market. "I have a madness to stay at a tourist camp," she told a group of women who were explaining about the Mountain State tourist homes in West Virginia, whose owners have banded together in a coöperative organization known as the Mountain State Home Industries Coöperative Association.

The tourist home movement is an outgrowth of the activities of the West Virginia farm women's bureau to develop new markets for farm products, and the farm women coöperating in it have found that the most profitable market for farm products of the farm is their own table. In many cases baskets, stools, rugs, quilts, pottery and other handwork is offered to the tourists.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ruth I. Barton, Ohio.
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The Home Forum

Proportional Representation

ON A certain bitingly cold Wednesday the Irish Free State recorded its vote—in some cases it recorded more than one—and, on the following Friday afternoon, unmoved by the results, Delia Byrne cleaned the silver. The gold standard may be lowered to half-mast; her own country may be torn with anxiety—on Friday afternoon Delia gathers together the household silver and plate, and proceeds to clean it. For this excellent reason Mick Doyle, the yardman, always chooses Friday afternoon for a really serious conversation with her, while she sits and applies the pink paste to the spoons and forks and silver-topped pepper castors; then rubs it off again.

As an audience Delia is elusive. It is just as well to make sure that, for the time being, at any rate, she is a fixture, before one tries to inspire her with some of the enthusiasm felt by the speaker.

As a politician she is a woeful disappointment to Mick Doyle. If anything were needed to strengthen his belief that women could have managed very well without the vote, it would be found in Delia's maddening indifference upon the subject of politics. Years ago he was appalled and disgusted by the conduct of the hard-working suffragettes, who, in pre-war times, struggled for the vote; now he is outraged by the apathy of so many of their emancipated sisters.

"I declare to man," he said not long ago, having spent three entire Sunday afternoons listening to appeals from members of all the political parties, from stationary lorries in the Cloonagh Square, "I do often think bad of them lassies peltin' hommers at the Houses of Parliament for as much a one vote, an' yourself wid six votes, no less nor, an' makin' a furore about goin' as far as the school below, to put down numbers upon a piece of paper, you an' Mrs. Foley, for she's every bit as bad."

Mick chose his time well, for this tirade. The silver-cleaning had only just begun, and he knew that it could not be abandoned until the last of the pink paste had been poked from between the prongs of the last fork.

Delia rubbed a tablespoon placidly, and laid it beside some of its own kind. "As great as y'are, Mick Doyle," she said pityingly, "you don't know everything seemingly. Wasn't I deat' an' daggers upon Mar-i Foley till she said she'd come an' vote along wid me, an' then she med a holy show of me afther, the way she was o'chonin' over the whole affair below at the school, runnin' to ax me what would she put down, an' everyone biddin' her to whisht. 'Leave your friend alone, Miss,' says the foxy sergeant to me, an' I afther puttin' some dethriment upon two papers already wid that one runnin' over to me the minute I'd get started, an' them all atin' the face off of us. 'God knows,' says Mar-i Foley, 'they're as thick as flies upon this paper,' she says, 'an not one word about ayther Cosgrave or de Valera.'"

* * *

Mick sat down heavily, without having been invited to do so, and he rested his elbow upon the only bit of clear space that remained on the surface of the table; then he drew a deep breath. Delia spoke before he could make any use of it.

"Look'd here, Mick Doyle," she said sharply, "if so be you start off agen about the one, two, three, I'll go teetotally out of me latitude, so I will; whatever chanct I had of doin' it right in the first goin' off wasn't I deranged wid all the ould chat you had about them numbers. 'Put them all down,' says you, an' there was some of the names on that paper an' I didn't know, no more than an infant child, who the men was, an' you afther biddin' me to vote for them fellas, as well as for me own. You're mad, Mick Doyle, that's what y'are, an' me slashin' down numbers, right, left an' centhre."

Again Mick drew a deep breath, but this time he was allowed to use it for conversational purposes. He was both hurt and annoyed and his face showed it.

With infinite care, a week earlier, and with an almost uncanny disregard of obstacles, he had explained to Delia the system known to the initiated as Proportional Representation. That is, he had passed on to her, faithfully, as much information on that amazing subject as he had picked up from one of the speakers on one of the lorries. He had spent the greater part of a previous Friday afternoon in elucidating the system for Delia's benefit. Now she accused him of having muddled her hitherto untroubled mind. Worse still, she hinted that he had caused her to spoil her voting paper by "slashin' down numbers right, left an' centhre."

"Don't you think it was bad enough for meself to have to sthrive to undherstand what the fella was sayin,' adout puttin' me hat the wrong way round on me head to tell you the rights of it?" he said bitterly. "'Vote for every one of them,' says the man below, 'whether you want them to get in or not,' he says. 'Tis only your juty; put down one, two an' three for h'uz,' says he, 'but then put down four, five an' six for them, an' you'll be helpin' h'uz.'"

Even to Mick's own ears, the thing now sounded very queer, though at the time he had been delighted to hear any definite statement upon a subject from which Irish political speakers are prone to sheer away.

The expression on Delia's face made the statement sound still queerer.

"Didn't I say at the time," she said, "that the fella you heard must have been upon th' other side; small wondher the people was akind of dubious if they listened to much of that peramble. Sure if I had minded all you told me, the dear alone knows who'd a got in, for the matther of that wouldn't the two sides get in, for 'twould be a dhraw; an' then what'd be th' outcome of it, an' they all the greatest eyesores to one another?" And she applied the pink paste sparingly to the highly ornamental silver back of a hair brush whose intricate design still bore testimony to former applications.

"All I was thankful for was that Mar-i Foley didn't hear you," she went on, "an' all the mad talk you had; she was bad enough adout that, God help her."

Mick made a last despairing effort to justify the bewildering teaching he himself had accepted. "You'd say that a fella like him that's talkin' night, noon and mornin' should know the right of it," he said irritably. "If so be ye don't give the heel of your votes to them other lads,' he says, 'you'll be helpin' them, for if ye put down nothin' at all t'will go to them in the latther end.'"

Mick's voice died away into an unhappy silence. As mad as it sounded now, the speaker on the lorry had convinced him that he, at any rate, knew what was meant by quotas, and surpluses and by all the rest of the brain-tormenting machinery of the system called Proportional Representation.

With a soft cloth, Delia rubbed away as much of the paste as she could persuade to leave the interstices of the raised pattern on the silver-backed brush.

"I said it at the time," she repeated, "an' now I say it again,—that fella was on th' other side."

Mick went out hurriedly and the kitchen door shut with a bang.

D. M. LARGE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Cascades of the Sierras

Why are these waters
So mad to reach the sunset?
Leaping from the dawn,
Cleaving space
Like white-winged valkyries,
Down, down,
With a song, a shout,
Reverberant in the gorge,
Angry in the canyon,
Lyrical in the forest,
Laughing in the sunlight,
Pausing to rest their wings
In some sky-reflecting pool
That holds their mother cloud in its bosom,
Then slipping—sliding,
Rushing to the rim-rock,
Cleaving space,
Down, down,
With a wild, strange song
And a view-halloo
To the sea,
The serpent-colored sea.

Why are these waters
So mad to reach the sunset?

GRACE CLEMENTINE HOWES.

Dresden, City of Beauty

In Dresden I began to realize that the charm of Leipsic lay in the quaint atmosphere of its old buildings, among which even trade had grown romantic, in the airiness of the many squares, in a village-like flavor of homely intimacy caught amid the modern prose of a commercial city. Meissen had been something beyond experience, a dream of strange beauty. But in Dresden I found a beauty very real and tangible, directly arousing, without complicated equipments of antiquity, the instant response of the pleasure-loving human heart, like a voluptuous melody on the cello.

My eighteenth-century lodgings in Jews' Court gave upon the New Market, where petty trades-people from every part of central Germany were preparing for one of Dresden's characteristic Jahrmarkte, or fairs, which take place three times in the year. Every one was building himself a rude wooden booth, as for some Christian Feast of Tabernacles, while the porcelain merchants about the Church of Our Lady were unpacking acres of coarse pottery and Meissen figurines.

A lane of Dresden's fast-vanishing old houses led toward the river, and I turned on the steps of the Bruhl Terrace to see how exquisitely the roofs curved upward toward where the somber mass of the Church of Our Lady, a church modeled after the Roman St. Peter's, dominated the city, the porcelain market surging white as foam about its crag-like base.

From the half-night of that lane I emerged upon a memorable scene. Far and wide, beneath, the Elbe poured between its bridges. Some boats had just landed thousands of young children, who, returning radiant from their holiday in Saxon Switzerland, swarmed in a riot of color about the candy women on the waterside below, each with a yellow ticket strung about his or her neck.

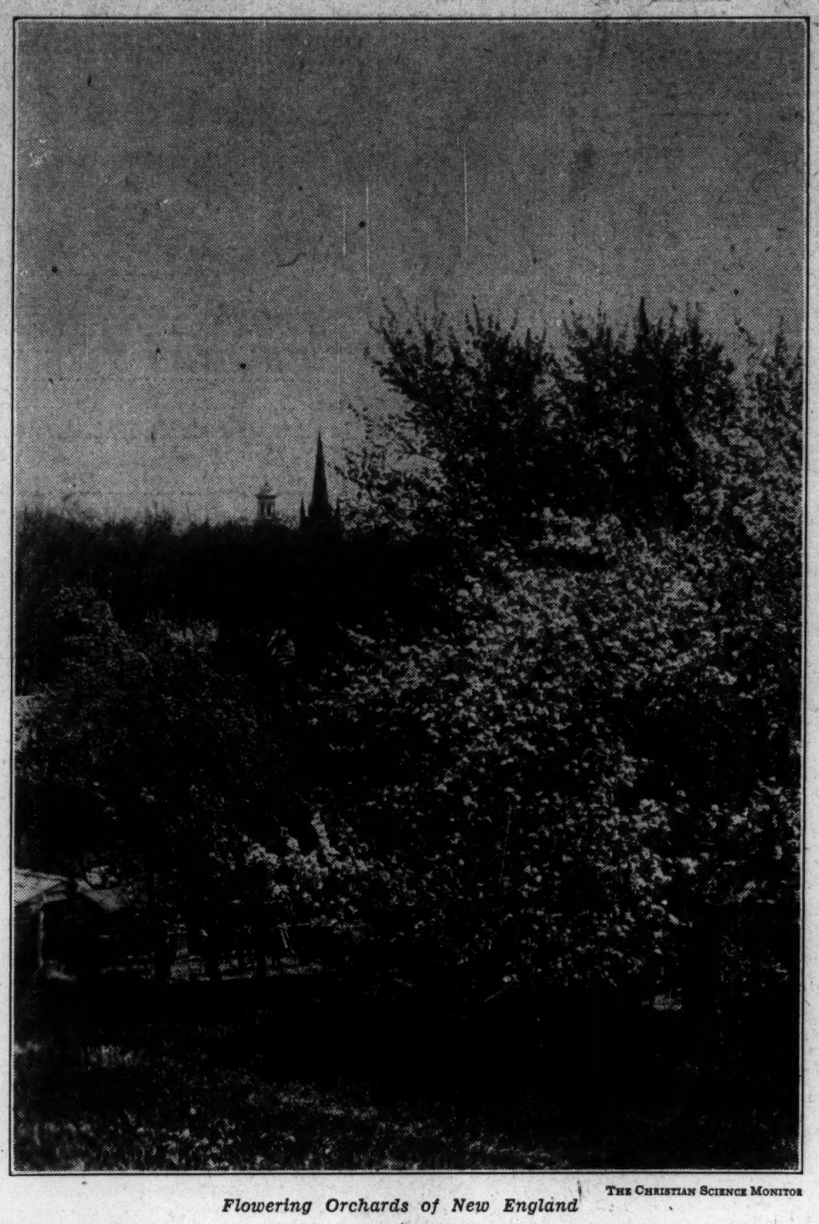
A segment of delicate pink sun drifted low beside the opera house, sending through the hoary arches of the Augustus Bridge a fainter film of rose to rest on the river surface. Haze-colored smoke floated from steamers made fast to the shore, bedimming the Museum's flat dome, the tower of the Court Church, and the piquant spire of the castle, toning its vivid patina down to the faint fawn color of the eastward waters, and mercifully veiling the Landesrat and the opera house, the bronze tigers of which frisked before a mass of masonry impressive in the dusk. With the waning of day, the ripples before the old bridge turned imperceptibly to liquid bronze, as light as the western heavens, lighter for the dark masses of stone behind; while to the eastward, sky and water, both a deepening fawn, brought out the gay colors of the river traffic and the rainbow of costumes along the shore.

Following an old custom, I dined at the Belvedere, where an orchestra that might be the pride of any city was playing Wagner to an audience whose very forks were dumb during the music. The acoustics were perfect; the hall was a gem in simple white and gold, and I shall not forget the pleasure of looking over those happy, cultivated faces to where, through the colonnade, the evening haze was deepening to an intense blue upon the river and the distant heights of Loschwitz.

The moon was up over the Academy of Art as I left, and the benches under the trees of the terrace outside were filled with people raptly enjoying, with the faint music, the splashes of watery light reflected from the lamps of the other shore, the murmur of the running river, and the soft silhouette of Dresden's noble bridges and towers.—From "Romantic Germany," by ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER. (New York: The Century Co.)

The Eton Playing Field

The great events of the cricket year are the matches against Harrow and Winchester, the latter being played at each school alternately. Whichever school may be the scene of the Winchester contest, a certain number of boys from the other (nominally seventy) are invited by the home authorities to witness the match, and are cordially welcomed as guests by the whole body of boys. Every Wykehamist who comes to Eton, as every Etonian who goes to Winchester, may reckon upon being appropriated in the intervals of the match by some member of the community now nominally opposed to him, and shown over any part of the place he may wish to see, indeed sometimes independently of his own wishes. Few things can be prettier than the Eton playing-fields at this match in the middle of summer, when the turf of "Upper Club" is smooth as velvet, and all the old elms in full foliage. The field is fringed with visitors and ladies in many colours, and crowds of old Eton and Winchester men gather, ready to cheer their respective sides when any great hit or catch is made through the game. Indeed, so friendly is the spirit in which the match is conducted, that the applause is almost impartial, a good bit of play on either side being, as a rule, equally applauded by Etonians and Wykehamists. The scene is owing to this, more interesting, even to the outsider, than the display in the same place on the 4th of June, when the feeble imitation of cricket that goes on is watched by nobody, and the crowd of visitors swamps all the characteristic features of the place. Rows of boys, not lying on the grass, but installed in beach chairs, or stretched at length on their rugs, carefully brought out for the purpose, and studiously attired in proper academical dress, line the field all the way round, while the staunchest old friends of the school gather at the best points of view. Other contests with the most distinguished cricket clubs take place almost every week throughout the summer half, and make this, though the principal, not the only display of gaiety and enthusiasm in "Upper Club."—T. R. OLIPHANT, in "Everyday Life at Eton, Harrow, Rugby." Edited by CHARLES EYRE PASCOE.



Flowering Orchards of New England THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN EVERY country or section of country there is a season that touches the peak of beauty, that takes possession with completeness, that links that country and that season forever in the memory of the beholder.

There is a mountain that is truly adorned but once a year, when its slopes and declivities are cascades of blooming mountain laurel. Then it is no longer merely a mountain; it is a poem chanted to the sun, rising benignly above the earth, incredibly and deeply stirring. One who has seen that mountain in its season of bloom can never after think of it except as clothed in its billowing mistiness of blush rose.

There is a range of hills that lie in their undulations and ridges, quiescent through winter's spring and summer, lovely in all moods, but with a special appeal that belongs only to autumn. It is when October comes and spills its riotous hues over tree and shrub and bush that those hills awake in living beauty. October is theirs, inseparably and definitely, even as August belongs to a stretch of rock-bound coast where the surf crashes into dazzling whiteness and crescents of beach lie slumbrous under the dancing heat waves. It belongs, just as the first full moon of September belongs, to a lake that is spread like a silver mirror in a dim circle of pines. Here the September moon comes to rest, looks down into incredible depths that are as crystal clear as the star-studded sky above. It belongs thus, because this is a beauty that touches some inner chord in the beholder.

So New England has her season: that season when May trails her enchantment across the countryside. Apple blossoms there may be in other lands, orchards ranked file on file in rows and tiers of sheerest beauty; suffice it that in New England blossom and setting merge into what seems the perfect whole. In New England lurks the bewildering changefulness of orchards that are never two alike. There are ancient orchards that climb long slopes to lean against the sky; gnarled and twisted trees in fields where the wind has combed them into fantastic shapes and angles, all bearing their burdens in individual modes of loveliness.

So May belongs to New England even as April belongs to old England, where the blue of the sky arches over the green of downs, where the skylark sings down to earth, to hedges fragrant with hawthorn and meadows starred with the yellow of cowslips and daffodils. To each its own season, and, quite definitely, May to New England.

To Blossoms

Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past,
But you may stay yet here a while
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last.

What! were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good-night?
'Twas pity nature brought ye forth,
Merely to show your worth,
And lose you quite

— ROBERT HERRICK, Poems.

Patiesa identitāte

(Turpinājums no raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

KAS ir vienīgā īstā pievilcība? Vai tā ir fiziska? Noteikti, ne! Pievilcības meklēšanu mums vajaga pārnest augstākā valstībā, pāri mirstīgai, nemirstīgajā. Augstākās, krietninošās mentālās īpašības, atstādamas savas pēdas uz fiziskām parādībām, apstiprina patiesību, ka ilgstošas pievilcības pamatojums ir garīgā valstībā.

Dažreiz mēs dzirdam sakam, ka zināmas personas patīkamas, tādēļ ka tās ir "tik loti cilvēciskas." Analizējot, tomēr, tas izrādas par aplāmu apgalvojumu. Īsto apbrīnošanas un milestības cēloni vajaga izsekot līdz pat garīgam sākumam. Tā nav tīri fiziska parādība vai cilvēciskas tieksmes, ko cilvēks mācas vērtēt, bet īpašības, kuras atspoguļo dievišķīgo. Šo apgalvojumu apstiprina apustuls Pāvils, kad viņš raksta savā grāmatā Eveziešiem, "gaismas auglis ir visāda labprātība un taisnība un patiesība." Un saskaņā ar to, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atradēja un Dibinātāja, raksta Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības grāmatā, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) (lp. 99), "Cilvēciskā jēga par lietām maldas, tādēļ ka tā ir cilvēciska;" un (lp. 301): "Nemirstīgais, garīgais cilvēks ir patiesi substanciels un atspoguļo mūžīgo substanci jeb Garu, uz kuru mirstīgie cerē. Viņš atspoguļo dievišķīgo, kas sastāda vienīgo īsto un mūžīgo būtību."

Tā izrādas, ka identitātes pamats ir Garā, Dievā. Ja šis paaugstinātais viedoklis tiek paturēts, proti, sapratne ka Dieva bērni Viņu atspoguļo garīgās īpašības, kuras vienīgās ir pievilcīgas un vienmēr apbrīnojamas, lielāks prieks tiek atrasts patiesā sabiedrības jēdzienā. Starp īstām īpašībām, kuras padara cilvēku mīlamu, ir labsirdība un laipnība, īpašības, kuras atspirdzina un uzmudina tos, kam vajadzīgs šis atbalsts.

Izcilus rakstūri Bībeles vēsturē un laikmetus veidojošie rakstūri, kuri uz cilvēcisko apziņu atstājuši attīstošu un pacilājošu iespaidu, viņu darbi, kas atziti kā sasniegumi pēcnācēju labā,—visi tie ir tikuši garīgas dabas ierosmju pamudināti, viņu cenšanās Dieva labvēlības atbalstīta. Ilgstošā viņu cienīšana norāda uz dabisko cilvēka patiesās dabas atzīšanu, redzāmu Dieva-dotās garīgās īpašības, kuras sastāda garīgo identitāti. Šī patiesā pievilciba neprasa nekādu kopšanu saistītu ar materiālām pūlēm. Tā izpaužas pati no sevis, nepiespiesti, nopietnās ilgās veikt labu. Godīga un dziļi sajusta vēlēšanās darīt labu, atrod dabisko izpausmi laipnībā un piemīlībā, kuras piejemas pastāvīgi augot labvēlībā.

Kristus Jēzus atklātās garīgās dāvanas ir aprakstītas grāmatā Ebrejiem kā "tas godības atspīdums un viņa (Dieva) būšanas ģīmis." Šīs garīgās īpašības sāka parādīties Jēzus bērnā. Lukasa evaņģelijā mēs atrodam liecinājumu par to, ka "tas bērns auga un palika stiprs garā, pilns gudrības, un Dieva žēlastība bija pie viņa;" un lai gan viņa atspoguļoja dievišķīgo gudrību tādā mērā, ka rakstu mācītāji brinījās par viņa garīgo saprašanu, tomēr viņā pavadīja Mariju un Jāzepu uz mājām maigā paklausības garā, kas sagatavoja viņu "augt piemīlībā pie Dieva un cilvēkiem."

Sirsnība jeb nevainīgums—tirs garīgums—kuru Kristus Jēzus paturēja visās savās zemes gaitās, pievilka nopietnus ļaudis pie viņa tai nolūkā, lai tie mācītos viņa mācības. Viņa dziļās garīgās mācības pavadīja viņa labsirdības un cēluma darbi. Slimie un grēcīgie tuvojās viņam ar palāvību, un tos dziedināja viņa skaidrā saprašana par Dievu un cilvēku kā Dieva pilnīgo garīgo atspoguļojumu. Viņš paskaidroja: "Tas gars ir, kas dara dzīvu, tā miesa neder nenieka." Viņa mācības un darbi nodibināja Kristīgumu.

Un pateicoties savai veltītai Kristīguma meistara dzīves un darbu pētīšanai, Mrs. Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes kustības cienītā Vadone, ieguva savu ieskatu garīgās lietās. Zinātnes un Veselības 475 lapas pusē viņa apraksta, pa daļai, cilvēku, ka tas ir "sakopota Dieva ideja, ieslēdzoša sevī visas pareizās idejas; sugas vārds visam, kas atspoguļo Dieva ģīmi un līdzību; apziņiga esamības identitāte kā tā atrodama Zinātnē, kurā cilvēks ir Dieva jeb Prāta atspoguļojums un tādēļ ir mūžīgs;" un nākošā lapas pusē viņa pievieno pamācoši, "Mācies to, ak mirstīgais, un meklē nopietni cilvēka garīgo stāvokli, kas atrodas ārpus visas materiālās patības."

On a Hilltop

The Solitary paused; no voice answered. He listened, but heard nothing but the rustle of leaves, and the murmurous hum of insects. To his surprise he suddenly became conscious that he was walking at high speed, and that his body was all in a perspiration. He reached an open field on the crest of the hill, stopped and looked about. The church bell in the far village was ringing the Angelus. The sun had set behind the darkening mass of the western mountains, but the bay still flushed with the thrill of color as it faded away. The blue of heaven deepened, rising higher and higher, as it seemed into the farthest recesses of space, and also descending nearer and nearer. Soon the long shadow of the mountain rim clasped the whole landscape in its embrace, except for one fair field upon a hillside across the bay, which still shone bright as the last lingering rays of the setting sun kissed it good-night. The Solitary murmured, involuntarily: "The Lord is in his holy temple, let the whole earth keep silent before him." He smiled to himself, and stood for a time bareheaded. His feelings shook themselves free from body and bodily sense. It seemed as if his individual existence had lost itself in an innumerable crowd of other existences, all striving, with one accord, to chant the same litany—as once, he remembered, he had joined in the Hallelujah Chorus in Carnegie Hall. He looked up at the stars, and shivered with a sudden cold . . . at their inhuman immensity; he shouted Hallelujah! and with a warm gush of gratitude for the kindly earth and the presence of familiar things, he hurried homeward.—From "Pro Vita Monastica": An Essay in Defence of the Contemplative Virtues," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press).

True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is the only real attraction? Is it physical? Assuredly not! We must carry our search for attraction into a higher realm, above the mortal into the immortal. The higher, ennobling mental qualities, leaving their imprint upon physical appearance, confirm the truth that lasting attraction has its foundation in the spiritual realm.

Occasionally we hear it said that certain persons are likable because of being "so very human." Upon analysis, however, this is found to be a misstatement. The real cause for admiration and love must again be traced to the spiritual realm. It is not mere physical appearance or human proclivities which one learns to value, but the qualities which reflect the divine. This assertion is borne out by the Apostle Paul when he writes in his letter to the Ephesians, "The fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth." And in conformity therewith Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 99), "The human sense of things errs because it is human;" and (p. 301): "The immortal, spiritual man is really substantial, and reflects the eternal substance, or Spirit, which mortals hope for. He reflects the divine, which constitutes the only real and eternal entity."

Thus identity is found to have its basis in Spirit, God. As this elevated view is maintained, namely, the understanding that God's children reflect Him in spiritual qualities, which alone are attractive and always admirable, a greater joy is found in the true sense of companionship. Among the real qualities that make a person lovable are goodness and kindliness, qualities which refresh and encourage those in need of this support.

The outstanding characters in Biblical history, and epoch-making characters who have left on human consciousness a progressive and elevating impression, their works being recorded as achievements for the good of posterity,—all these have been actuated by promptings of a spiritual nature, their endeavors being supported by the grace of God. The lasting esteem in which they are held indicates an innate recognition of the true nature of man, seen in the God-bestowed spiritual qualities which constitute spiritual identity. This true attraction does not require any fostering through material effort. It manifests itself spontaneously in the earnest longing to achieve good. Honest and heartfelt desire to accomplish good finds natural expression in graciousness and loveliness, which are enhanced through continual growth in grace.

The spiritual endowments manifested by Christ Jesus are described in the epistle to the Hebrews as "the brightness of his [God's] glory, and the express image of his person." These spiritual qualities began to be made manifest in the child Jesus. In the Gospel according to Luke we find it recorded that "the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him;" and although he was reflecting divine wisdom to such an extent that the learned men in the temple marveled at his spiritual understanding, yet he accompanied Mary and Joseph home in a sweet spirit of obedience which fitted him to grow "in favour with God and man."

The sincerity, or guilelessness—the pure spirituality—which Christ Jesus retained throughout his earthly career, attracted earnest men to him in order that they might learn of his doctrine. His deeply spiritual teachings were supported by his exercise of goodness and graciousness. The sick and the sinful approached him with confidence, and were healed by his clear understanding of God and of man as God's perfect spiritual reflection. He declared, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." His doctrine and achievements founded Christianity.

And it was through her consecrated study of the life and the works of the master Christian that Mrs. Eddy, the revered Leader of the Christian Science movement, gained her insight into spiritual things. On page 475 of Science and Health she describes man, in part, as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal;" and on the following page she adds admonishingly, "Learn this, O mortal, and earnestly seek the spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Camel Back in Arabia

Our way now lay over a perfectly level sandy plain by the seashore. At intervals we passed, in the gathering dusk, groups of the dôm palm, and of the cactus shrub which bears the prickly pear. As we still passed on, the bleating of goats came forlornly out of the falling darkness, and anon we padded silently toward a group of dark standing figures—elusive and unreal in the moonlight. These, I thought, as we slowly approached them, are black-shrouded women of the Arabs herding their flocks in the silent night. But as we passed over the pale surface of the sand abreast of them, I saw they were nothing but black scrub-bushes growing there. Travelling thus by night on the tall pad-footed beasts, it seems to the rider borne at such height aloft, that he is silently gliding or swimming over a yielding unstable surface. Or it seems that the pale half-seen ground beneath him is fluid, and itself moves flowing past; and in it dark forms of unknown shapes appear dimly, gliding out of the limitless black spaces under the stars—till going closely by them, he sees in the moonlight that they are nothing but shrubs and trees. Into this silent ghostliness, the cry of a jackal comes as a sudden commonplace sound of the actual world.

Marching all through the night without a halt, we reached 'Imaq at earliest dawn. Here dôm palms and sidr (lote) trees spread their branches by the side of a spring of water, and the cool shaded ground beneath their swaying verdure was green with coarse grass. Further out on the plain was some small cultivation of durra. There was no permanent village here, but the Arabs encamp about the water in the time of the date harvest.

Here we rested all day, dozing out the hot hours in the grateful shade of the trees. At meal-time the division of the necessary labor was as follows—the camel-men gathered scrub for firewood, and fetched water; the Mekkans kindled the cooking-fire and Ahmad's shisha; the Indians did the cooking; and I helped everybody—with advice and raw provisions chiefly.

At El 'asir we mounted again, and proceeded northward across the desert plain, which was here very wide, so that the eastern hills were only very dimly visible from our line of march. We saw a few flashes of lightning over the hills, and also a rainbow. Rain was evidently falling there from the heavy black clouds, and a few drops fell upon us as these passed over to seaward. The plain was thickly covered with camel grass, which vegetation, although it is wire-like and unbeautiful at close quarters, gave to the wide prospect a beauty of fresh greenness which was very solacing to the eyes. Occasionally we passed thick clumps of the ithl or tamarisk tree, and pleasant was the song of the afternoon wind through their plume-like branches.

Having marched ceaselessly all night we passed at last before dawn, nodding on our camels between sleeping and waking, through some thick clumps of scrub and tamarisk, and found ourselves in the dirty and ruinous village of Halil. This is the frontier place between El Hijâz and El Yemen (or 'Asir), and was at this time already in the occupation of the Wahhâbis.

Halil is a village of rush huts with a mud mosque, as are most of the coastal villages of western Arabia. —ELDON RUTTER, in "The Holy Cities of Arabia." (London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

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Yale Still Has Hope of League Baseball Title

Four More Games Against Harvard and Princeton Yet to Be Played

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26—The baseball team of Yale University, last year champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, still has a chance to repeat; but to do so it must win all four of its remaining games, against its traditional rivals, Princeton and Harvard. If Yale should lose a game to Harvard or Princeton it will be definitely eliminated, while Harvard, with five games to play, at best can only tie for the title.

With seven veterans, including the first and second-string pitchers, as well as the relief catcher, available at the start of the season, prospects seemed bright. But in the very first game, against Columbia, John J. Broaca '34, though pitching first-class ball, was beaten out, 1 to 0, by Ray F. White '33, and two weeks later, in a visit to Philadelphia, the same pitcher lost to the University of Pennsylvania, 3 to 1.

Drastic Batting Changes

But drastic changes in the batting order, and the change of the battery, brought success, and Yale has not lost a league game since. First, Philip C. Klein '35, replacing W. K. Browne '33 as catcher, proved much more steady, and when Broaca refused to pitch against a semiprofessional team organized by Albert J. Booth Jr. '32, his former associate, George F. Parker Jr. '34, former third-string pitcher, was given his place, Broaca being dropped from the squad.

The new star, supplemented by Edward A. Wheeler '33, second-string pitcher in 1932, has worked well with the balance of the team, and they are the chief reliances for the hard struggles to come. Lately, still another pitcher has been developed in A. M. Rogers '33, who is also available as a relief catcher, and this has afforded relief to Klein and Parker.

Of the veterans, Charles P. Williamson '34, as leadoff man, and Richard D. Parker '33, fourth in the batting order, are back in their old positions at third base and center field, with the all-round star, A. C. Fletcher '33, back at second base. Fletcher has weakened a bit in batting this season, however, and is now in sixth position.

Shifts Among Outfielders

Of the other two, R. P. Kimball '33, last year in right field, moved in at the start, to take the first-base position, while William H. Gengarelly '34, who held that position last year, was a substitute at first and recently has gone to right field, replacing James R. Dugan '35, a newcomer this season, who dropped to general utility.

The chief problem of the season, finding a successor to Booth at shortstop, was successfully accomplished when Preston L. Woodlock of last year's freshmen stepped into the position with fairly good fielding and a good brand of batting, which has recently placed him in second place in the batting order. He is at present out of play, but will be back in time for the Princeton and Harvard games. The other newcomer who has maintained his position at left field is S. A. McKenzie '35, who is also steadily improving in his batting, and now holds fifth position.

Harvard-Princeton Next

Among the other substitutes, Dugan, C. L. Furcolowe '33, at right field in the Dartmouth game, and Walter S. Kimball '34, who will substitute for Woodlock until the latter returns to play, are the chief reliances.

The four big games come over the commencement season. The team will go to Princeton for the Alumni Day game there, on June 17, having entertained the Nassau team a week preceding, and then will fight out the title events with Harvard the twentieth and twenty-first, first at New Haven and then at Boston. In both of these last series, a third game is a possibility, outside of the league series, in case of a division of the first pair.

Yale Golfers Capture Eastern League Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association Standing

	Won	Lost
Yale University	8	0
Princeton University	7	1
Georgetown University	5	3
Dartmouth College	4	4
College of the Holy Cross	4	4
*Harvard University	3½	4½
*Williams College	3½	4½
University of Pennsylvania	1	7
Brown University	0	8

*Played tie match.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26—By winning eight straight victories the Yale University golf team has won the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association championship according to the announcement of the final standing by Asa S. Bushnell, executive secretary of the association.

Yale golfers have captured four of the six championships since the association was formed in 1928. Princeton golfers won in the other two years. This year Princeton finished second in the standing with seven victories and one defeat.

Medalist Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., May 26—The elimination of the medalist featured play in the third round of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts at the Charles River Country Club, yesterday, when Mary Parkinson of the Dedham Country & Polo Club, defeated Mrs. Willie Howard of the home club, 3 and 1. The other three matches in this round were closely contested. Mrs. Walter G. Dow of the Wellesley Country Club, defeated Mrs. R. M. Gardiner of the Dedham Country & Polo Club, 1 up in 19 holes; Ruth Batcheider, The Country Club, defeated Marie Bourneuf, Charles River C. C., 2 and 1, and Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Mrs. F. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley C. C., 1 up.

Meier to Lead Indian Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Augustus W. Meier '34, of Azusa, Calif., has been elected captain of the 1934 Stanford University track and field team. Meier is a hurdler and a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He finished fifth in the I. A. A. A. A. 220-yard low hurdles last year.

Ryan-Mathieu Team Reaches Final Round

AUTEUIL, France, May 26 (AP) — Elizabeth M. Ryan of England, former Californian, and her French partner, Mme. Rene Mathieu, today advanced to the final round of women's doubles in the French hard-court tennis championships, defeating Josane Sigart of Belgium and Margaret C. Scriven of England, 7—5, 6—2.

The American-French team played so brilliantly in turning back Mlle. Sigart and Miss Scriven they were installed favorites to take the title won last year by Miss Ryan and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr.

The favored English pair of Fred J. Perry and G. Perry Hughes went to the semifinals of men's doubles with an 8—6, 6—3, 13—11 victory over the French youngsters, Christian Boussus and Marcel Bernard.

Francis X. Shields, former United States Davis Cup player, and Dr. Daniel Prenn, German champion, were eliminated in a quarterfinal match of men's doubles by the Australian youngsters, Adrian K. Quist and Vivian B. McGrath, 8—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Ryan and her South African partner, Nat G. Farquharson, advanced to the quarterfinals of mixed doubles yesterday as they defeated the British pair of Mary F. Heeley and F. H. D. Wilde, 7—9, 6—2, 12—10.

Malone Limits Braves To a Pair of Singles

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	23	11	.667
New York	19	14	.576
St. Louis	19	16	.543
Cincinnati	17	18	.486
Chicago	17	19	.472
Boston	17	20	.459
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
Philadelphia	13	23	.361

Results May 25

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
Other games postponed.

Looking more like the pitcher he was two years ago, Pat Malone of the Chicago Cubs held the Boston Braves to two hits yesterday in a National League baseball game and shut them out, 3 to 0. It was the opener of a four-game series and advanced the Cubs to fifth place in the standing. The Braves dropped to sixth. Malone kept the Braves away from first base until two men were out in the sixth inning and then Tom Zachary, veteran left-handed pitcher, pushed a single to left. Berger's single in the ninth was the only other hit Malone yielded. A pair of errors gave the Cubs a run in the first inning, but a hit by Douthit, a wild throw and hits by Billy and Babe Herman put across two more in the third.

Paul Derringer registered his first victory of the season yesterday and that against Brooklyn, 4 to 1. The Cincinnati right-hander, last season and part of 1933 with the Cardinals, kept seven safeties well scattered and received good support from his team mates. The Reds collected 10 hits, including a double and triple. Walter Beck, who started for the Dodgers, was driven out of the box in the third inning. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Zachary, Seibold and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 41m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	4	10	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Derringer and Hemsley; Beck, Thurston and Lopez, Outen. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—McGrew, Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 39m.

Cycling Champions Say It With Flowers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Tony Merkins, the well-known German cyclist, said it with flowers at Herne Hill, a London suburb, recently, after winning the Eastertide international sprint race there. The Dutch Cycling Union, following a custom that obtains in Continental sport but is not the mode in Britain, produced a bouquet of red, white and blue flowers for presentation to the victor. J. J. Van Egmond of Holland, who gained an Olympic title at Los Angeles last summer, was second to Merkins, with nine points against ten; but somebody blundered, and the Dutchman was gracefully handed, the blooms. Of course, they had later to be taken away from him and given to Merkins. Van Egmond appeared somewhat disappointed, quite understandably (for they were really very nice flowers), and his German opponent thereupon made a gesture in accord with the best tradition of sport. He gave back the red and blue flowers, and retained only the white for himself.

Altogether Merkins went over big. He won a 1½-laps race by half a length, with Van Egmond second, a quarter-mile time trial in 26 3-5s (1-5s. faster than M. D. Horn, England, and 2-5s. faster than Van Egmond) and a five-mile race with ease. Van Egmond's only success was in a two-laps race, wherein J. E. Sibbitt of England, was second, with Merkins third. Alexander Grant, one of England's few professional riders, set up new records, motorpaced, by covering two miles in 3m. 1 4-5s., three miles in 4m. 26 3-5s., four in 5m. 49s., five in 7m. 9 4-5s. and six in 8m. 29 3-5s. He also won a mile race, from a flying start, in 1m. 19 4-5s.

Alabama and Georgia to Meet

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—Coach Frank Thomas recently announced Georgia and Alabama would resume football relations with a game in Birmingham on Oct. 27, 1934. The contract is for an indefinite period and restores a rivalry that went through 30 games, the last game between the teams being played in Birmingham Thanksgiving Day, 1930, in which Alabama clinched the Southern Conference championship. The Georgia-Alabama game was a Thanksgiving classic in the south for many years. Thomas came to Alabama from Georgia in 1931.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	28	18	.609
Los Angeles	27	20	.574
Sacramento	25	21	.571
Hollywood	27	21	.563
Oakland	25	23	.521
Missions	25	25	.500
Seattle	15	29	.341
San Francisco	15	33	.313

Results May 25

Oakland 3, Missions 1.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 7.
San Francisco at Portland (rain).
Los Angeles at Seattle (postponed).

Bob Grove Wins Three Games In Just Four Days

Tall Athletic Left-Hander Does Relief Work Again —Senators Triumph

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	11	.845
Washington	21	16	.568
Philadelphia	18	14	.563
Chicago	18	14	.563
Cleveland	19	16	.543
Detroit	14	20	.412
St. Louis	13	23	.378
Boston	11	21	.344

Results May 25

Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia, 4, Detroit 3 (12 innings).
Washington 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago at New York, postponed.

Bob "Lefty" Grove won his third game this week yesterday, and his sixth of the 1933 season. For the fifth consecutive game the tall left-hander was called in as a relief worker, and once again he came through. His work enabled the Philadelphia Athletics to win an American League baseball game from Detroit, 4 to 3, in 12 innings. The Tigers threatened in the tenth, filling the bases, but Grove pitched his way out. He was touched for two safeties in four innings. Bishop, Coleman and Higgins hit homers for the A's, while Detroit's only extra-base hit was a double by Gehringer. The Tigers made 12 hits to eight for the A's.

The Cleveland Indians snapped out of their losing streak yesterday at the expense of the Boston Red Sox, by the score of 3 to 2. Mel Harder pitched most of the game for the Tribe, but was taken out in the eighth when it appeared he was weakening. Gordon Rhodes went the distance for the Sox, and was given poor support. His mates made two costly errors, both of which figured in the scoring. Twice Boston filled the bases but could not score. Manager Marty McManus of the losers hit a long homer.

Alvin Crowder captured his seventh victory of the current season yesterday for Washington, defeating the St. Louis Browns, 7 to 2. Six hits were all the Browns made and five of them were singles. Young Bob Boken, rookie infielder stationed at second base, once again proved a batting sensation by connecting with a single, double and triple in four trips to the plate. He accounted for three runs. Manager Joe Cronin also made three hits for the Senators. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Phila	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	4	8	1	
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3	12	0	

Batteries—Earnshaw, Peterson, Grove and Cochrane; Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 35m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	7	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	7	2

Batteries—Harder, Hildebrand and Spencer; Rhodes and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Harder. Umpires—McGowan, Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 45m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	x	—	7	14	0
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	3

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Hebert, Gray, Knott and Shea. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Kolls, Dineen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 38m.

United States Cup Team Leads Argentina, 2 to 0

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—Before a brilliant diplomatic audience, the United States Davis Cup pair, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., swiftly took two matches from the Argentine players, Dr. Ardiano Zappa and Dr. Hector Cattarruzza, at Chevy Chase yesterday.

The play was the first matches in the American interzone competition, and the United States team needs only one more victory to qualify to meet the European zone winner. Vines was not extended in the least by Dr. Zappa, and won 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. He did not release his cannonball service, and put on only just enough pace to lead his opponent. Allison had a warmer time of it, but took three straight sets from the lively Dr. Cattarruzza, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Coaches Against Meters

The Association of College Track and Field Coaches of the United States took a roll call on the metric system at their annual meeting at the Hotel Bradford last night and the vote recorded 22 to 3 against it. The vote followed an hour of discussion. The three coaches in favor were John J. Magee of Bowdoin, Mike J. Ryan of Colby and Jaakko Mikola of Harvard. Decision was made to hold two meetings a year, one in December and the other on the eve of the I. A. A. A. A. games. It was voted to permit high school coaches to become associate members without voting power. Fred Power of Brown was installed as chairman and Harvey Cohn of Dartmouth, secretary-treasurer. Brutus Hamilton of California and Clifford J. Gallagher of Harvard were accepted as members; while John O'Reilly, formerly of Georgetown, Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton, Steve Farrell of Michigan, Walter Cristy of California and George Connors of Yale were elected life members.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	30	16	.652
Memphis	27	17	.614
Birmingham	28	19	.568
Nashville	24	20	.545
Atlanta	22	22	.500
Chattanooga	19	24	.442
Knoxville	14	27	.341
Little Rock	12	28	.300

Results May 25

Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 7.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 13, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 2, Little Rock 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	24	15	.615
Newark	24	15	.615
Baltimore	23	18	.568
Rochester	21	17	.553
Montreal	18	21	.462
Albany	17	23	.425
Jersey City	16	22	.421
Buffalo	12	25	.324

Results May 25

Baltimore 9, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 1, Buffalo 0.
Newark 4, Albany 2.
Newark 8, Albany 7.
Toronto 9, Montreal 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	19	12	.613
St. Paul	20	16	.556
Milwaukee	17	14	.548
Indianapolis	16	14	.533
Minneapolis	18	16	.529
Toledo	15	19	.441
Louisville	15	19	.441
Kansas City	14	24	.368

Results May 25

Kansas City 12, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 2, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 5.

Illinois Captains Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., May 26—The University of Illinois athletic teams brought the local season to a close here last night with the election of captains for the four spring sports. F. F. Frink '34, infielder, was chosen captain of the baseball team. Frink was one of the Illini's defensive stars, as well as one of the heaviest hitters on the squad. A. C. Kamm '34 and D. F. Cook '34 were named co-captains of the Illini track team. Kamm won the Big Ten shotput title and placed second in the discus. Cook won the indoor weight championship and finished second to Kamm in the shotput in the conference. Kamm also won a letter in basketball this season. R. L. Baker '34, one of three lettermen in golf, was elected captain of the Illinois team for 1934. F. C. Handf '34, the only junior letterman, will lead the Illini tennis team in next season's campaigns.

College Baseball Results

Brooklyn 5, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Dickinson 16, Elizabethtown 0.
Manhattan 3, Boston College 2.
Mass. State 18, Northeastern 8.
Providence 8, New Hampshire 0.
St. John's 8, Savage 7.
St. Michael's 6, Springfield 5.
Wabash 6, DePauw 4.
Williams 3, Tufts 2.

Lehigh Elects Gearhart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., May 26—Foster L. Gearhart '34 of Palmerton, Penna., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University lawn tennis team for next year. This is his second captainey, as he had previously been elected captain of the basketball team.

College Lacrosse Results

New Hampshire 13, Tufts 2.
Syracuse 18, Colgate 0.

Douglass Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 26—W. B. Douglass '35 of Fort Wayne, Ind., has won the fcils championship of Dartmouth College for 1933.

College Golf Result

Holy Cross 9, Boston 0.

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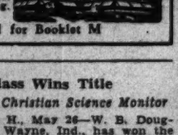

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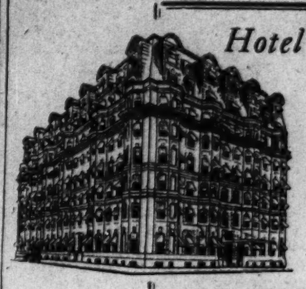

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GEORGE E. CLARK, Manager

Texas Regains Supremacy On Tennis Courts

Captures Both Singles and Doubles in Southwest Conference Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas—University of Texas regained its supremacy on the courts here recently when it copped both the singles and the doubles championships of the annual Southwest Conference tennis tournament. Martin Buxby '34, seeded No. 2, gained the singles title by defeating Doc Barr '31 of Southern Methodist, seeded No. 4, in five hard sets. Karl F. Kamrath '33 and Sterling Williams '33 retained the doubles crown they won last year by winning from Barr and John Maddox '33 in straight sets.

Karl F. Kamrath '33, seeded No. 1, fell by the wayside in the singles semifinals when Doc Barr upset him in five sets. Williams of Texas contributed the only other major upset of the tournament when he defeated J. Q. Connelley '34 of Rice, seeded No. 3, in the quarterfinals.

The singles crown was won last year by Jake H. Hess '32 of Rice.

Southwest Conference Tennis Championship

Singles—First Round

B. A. Welters '34, Texas, defeated F. C. Alter '35, Rice, 6—3, 6—2.

John Maddox '33, S. M. U., defeated Marion Hicks '34, T. C. U., 6—2, 6—3.

Martin Buxby '34, Texas, defeated L. A. Bradley '33, Baylor, 8—6, 6—2.

H. M. Holden Jr. '34, Rice, defeated Charles Newton '33, S. M. U., 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

K. F. Kamrath '33, Texas, defeated W. C. Hart '35, T. C. U., 6—2, 6—1.

W. E. Hess '35, Rice, defeated J. M. McCleary '33, Baylor, 6—0, 6—0.

Doc Barr '35, S. M. U., defeated B. G. Desley '35, Baylor, 6—0, 6—3.

Welters, Texas, defeated Maddox, S. M. U., 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Buxby, Texas, defeated Holden, Rice, 6—1, 6—2.

Judy Truelson '35, T. C. U., defeated John Fahie '35, S. M. U., 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

J. Q. Connelley '34, Rice, defeated Howard Walsh '33, T. C. U., 6—2, 6—0.

Sterling Williams '33, Texas, defeated A. E. Hill '33, Baylor, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Kamrath, Texas, defeated Hess, Rice, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Barr, S. M. U., defeated Welters, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Buxby, Texas, defeated Truelson, T. C. U., 6—1, 6—1.

Williams, Texas, defeated Connelley, Rice, 6—4, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Barr, S. M. U., defeated Kamrath, Texas, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Buxby '34, Texas, defeated Williams, Texas, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round

Buxby, Texas, defeated Barr, S. M. U., 4—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

J. Q. Connelley '34 and H. M. Holden Jr. '34, Rice, defeated John Fahie '35 and Charles Newton '33, S. M. U., 6—3, 6—1.

Martin Buxby '34 and B. A. Welters '34, Texas, defeated L. A. Bradley '33 and B. G. Deeley '35, Baylor, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

K. F. Kamrath '33 and Sterling Williams '33, Texas, defeated Howard Walsh '33 and Judy Truelson '35, T. C. U., 6—1, 6—3.

Connelley and Holden, Rice, defeated A. E. Hill '33 and J. M. McCleary '33, Baylor, 6—1, 6—2.

Buxby '34 and Walters, Texas, defeated W. E. Hess '35 and F. C. Alter '35, Rice, 6—4, 6—3.

Doc Barr '35 and John Maddox '33, S. M. U., defeated Marion Hicks '34 and W. C. Hart '35, T. C. U., 6—2, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Kamrath and Williams, Texas, defeated Connelley and Holden, Rice, 6—3, 2—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Barr and Maddox, S. M. U., defeated Buxby and Welters, Texas, 6—4, 6—8, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round

Kamrath and Williams, Texas, defeated Barr and Maddox, S. M. U., 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Pacific Coast Regatta To Be Two-Day Affair

LOS ANGELES, May 26 (AP)—The national intercollegiate sprint rowing regatta to be held on the Olympic Marine Stadium course, Long Beach, Calif., will be a two-day affair with preliminaries July 7, Steven W. Cunningham, graduate manager of the University of California at Los Angeles, said yesterday.

Cunningham said he had communicated with coaches of the three eastern and two western crews and all were agreed it would be best to run the preliminary heats on Friday, with the two best boats in each race going into the 2000-meter championship races Saturday.

The eastern oarsmen will be from Cornell, Yale and Harvard and the western from Washington and California at Berkeley.

Turnesa Leads Metropolitan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 26—Joe Turnesa of the Elmsford Country Club led a strong field at the end of the first 18 holes in the Metropolitan open golf championship on the links of the Winged Foot Golf Club, yesterday, with a card of 70, two strokes under par and one stroke over the record for the course, which was made by Robert T. Jones Jr. when he won the national open championship, here, in 1929. Turnesa made the first nine in 33. Olin Dutra of the Brentwood Country Club, the defending champion, turned in a card of 71, giving him second place. Willie Macfarlane of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, national open champion in 1925, and Walter Kozak of the Pomonok Country Club tied for third place with 72's. Jack B. Mackie Jr. of the Inwood Country Club and Eugene V. Homans of the Englewood Golf Club turned in the best amateur cards of 77.

Rule for Eight Chukkers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—At an executive committee meeting of the United States Polo Association held here yesterday, it was voted not to make any changes in the regulations governing the game, which means that the open and junior championships and the Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup play will be at eight chukkers, as usual. When the outdoor season started this spring it was decided to play club matches at six chukkers, and this will continue to be the rule. The executive committee awarded the junior championship to the Sands Point Club, Port Washington, starting July 16, with the open championship going to the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, starting Sept. 9.

Wanamaker Second to Beechi

GARDONE, Italy, May 26 (AP)—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and New York drove his Gold Cup motorboat Louisa to second place in the 40-kilometer international 12½-liter class race won by Antonio Beechi, Italian driver, on Lake Garda yesterday. With George H. Townsend, president of the American Powerboat Association, as his mechanic, Wanamaker sped over the course (roughly 25 miles) in 26m. 13⅘s., as compared to Beechi's time of 25m. 19⅘s. Third place went to Prince Ruspoli with 29m. 48s. Amedeo Bouchon, a Frenchman, won the 30-kilometer outboard event, in which no Americans were entered, in 23m. 15s.

Tourists Score Only 227

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 26 (Canadian Press)—The touring West Indian cricketers ended their first innings yesterday with a score of 227, failing to equal Hampshire's total of 306. The Englishmen, however, made a poor start in their second innings. At close of play for the day they had only 37 for the loss of four wickets. Their score included two "duck eggs."

Eight Foilsmen Survive Tests For Nationals

De Caprile Brothers, Muray and Every Among Those Winning Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—The second of the qualifying tests for the United States outdoor fencing championships, to be held in Chicago on June 23 and 24, this time for men foils fencers, was held yesterday evening at The Fencers Club, where the women qualified last Tuesday.

Dernell Every, Hugh Alessandroni, and Nikolas Muray of the home club, Peter W. Bruder and Joseph A. Barmack of the Salle de Armes Vince, the two brothers de Capriles, José R., captain of the intercollegiate champion team of New York University, and his elder brother Miguel of the University Fencers Club, and Arthur J. Fregosi, New York Athletic Club, were the survivors of a field of 27.

The fencers were first divided into five strips, with two survivors from each. Alessandroni was first on the first strip, with Barmack qualifying by the slightest of margins over Irving E. Cantor of The Fencers Club, on touches made, 22 to 19, after each had been touched 16 times. Muray and Harvey Penick of the German-American Athletic Club survived the second strip, with touches deciding between Penick and two other candidates, 14 for him to 18 for Emil J. Goldstein and Benjamin S. Faber. Norman C. Armitage of the home club, and Miguel A. de Capriles were easy qualifiers on the third strip, with Bruder and Fregosi equally successful on the fourth. José de Capriles and Every were the survivors on the fifth strip, with the latter winning over Erich A. Funke of the German-American A. C., on touches.

In the second round, Penick lost four bouts in succession, and the other four, with two victories each, were Miguel de Capriles, touched eight times, Every, 10, and Alessandroni and Bruder, with 13 each. In the other strip, touches eliminated Armitage, defending sabre champion, touched ~~10~~ times to 17 against Fregosi, while José de Capriles and Barmack, with three victories each, and Muray, with two victories, were the other survivors.

The épée qualifying rounds will be held Sunday at Travers Island, and the sabre rounds a week later at the same place.

Pope Wins 20-Mile Walk

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. H. G. Pope of Woodford Green Athletic Club, the English Amateur Athletic Association's seven-mile track-walking champion and holder of six world records, won the 20-mile championship of the English Road-Walking Association at the Crystal Palace, May 13, when he covered the course in 2h. 48m. 38⅘s. In the last mile he took the lead from T. W. Green, winner of the walk at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, and beat that famous Belgrave Harrier by 1m. 15⅘s. This is the second year in succession that Green has had to be content with second place. In 1932 he was beaten by A. E. Plumb, North London Harriers. The third place was filled by the same competitor as in the previous race. He was W. Archibald, Surrey Walking Club, who returned a time of 2h. 50m. 51s., just over a minute slower than in 1932. Surrey Walking Club won the team title for the first time since 1923, totaling 36 points against Belgrave Harriers' 47 and Sheffield United Harriers' 61.

Bachelors Win Bath Club Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—John de Forest and Rex Hartley, two renowned British Walker Cup players, representing the Bachelors' Club, have won the Bath Club Cup, a golfing trophy competed for annually by the social clubs of London. In the final match they beat Capt. G. A. Moxon and Maj. C. W. Wallace (United Services) at the thirty-seventh hole, after being three down at the end of the first round. The Services' pair had previously distinguished themselves by defeating the holders, the Junior Carlton, represented by T. A. Torrance (captain of the 1932 British Walker Cup team in America) and G. D. Hannay.

London University Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—London University won the 1933 swimming championships of the Universities Athletic Union (formerly known as the Intervarsity Board) here recently. London had 69 points against the 50 of Liverpool, 34 of Manchester (the holders), and Sheffield's 22. Other totals were: Nottingham 15, Durham 12, Dublin (Trinity College) 10, Leeds 7, Belfast 5, and Birmingham 2.

Oxford Wins Epée Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Oxford University won the annual épée fencing match with Cambridge in the grounds of King's College, Cambridge, recently by 7 defeats to 16. J. de Amodio, the Oxford captain, was the most successful participant. He was beaten only once in his five assaults. Earlier this year Cambridge won the foils and the sabers matches, the former by four defeats to five and the latter by no defeats to four.

Athletics to Get Coombs

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—Raymond Coombs, a nephew of the famed Jack Coombs, former pitcher of the Athletics, will join the Philadelphia American League baseball team June 5, Manager Connie Mack said yesterday. Raymond is a right-hander from Duke University. He pitched three shut-outs this season against leading college teams.

College Tennis Results

Brown 5, Holy Cross 4.
Chicago 6, Notre Dame 1.
Wesleyan 6, Trinity 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, May 28

BOSTON, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8. P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

Missouri Elects Wagner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 26—E. M. Wagner '34, two-mile runner on the University of Missouri track team for the past two seasons, has been chosen captain of the 1933-34 track and field team.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

New York City

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Missouri Elects Wagner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 26—E. M. Wagner '34, two-mile runner on the University of Missouri track team for the past two seasons, has been chosen captain of the 1933-34 track and field team.

Financial: Market Quotations

Specialties Are Active Feature Of Stock Market

Moderate Advances in the Utilities and Rails—Homestake Strong

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Bulls kept the stock market on the upward path today by bidding up a wide assortment of specialty issues.

The market was somewhat mixed, and milled around rather uncertainly in the middle of the day, but several issues were up 1 to 3 points or more, including specialty issues and foods.

Commodities were mixed. Wheat lost nearly a cent a bushel. Cotton rose nearly $1 a bale, then lost much of its advance.

Alcohol stocks continued to receive much bullish attention. United States Industrial Alcohol rose about 6 points, and American Commercial and National Distillers, 2 and 3.

Utilities and rails advanced moderately in quiet trading. Homestake was up about 10 at one time, while Case and U. S. Industrial Alcohol rose more than 6 points each.

Issues up 1 to 3 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Burroughs, American Sugar, Union Pacific, Johns-Manville, Alaska Juneau, American Can and Crown Cork.

Turnover approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Optimistic Sentiment

The weekly mercantile review of Dun & Bradstreet was particularly optimistic, and may have prompted some of the bullish speculation in shares of companies producing consumers' goods. "In no week during the last three years," it said, "have the reports covering most lines of productive and distributive activity contained so many evidences of consistent improvement."

With the publication of the weekly Federal Reserve statement the financial community got a clearer picture of the credit expansion program which has been launched in cooperation with the Administration's plan to raise prices.

The system purchased $25,114,000 of government securities. The move toward easier credit is further aided by a reduction in the rediscount rate from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent. Gold reserves gained $31,726,000 during the last week, bringing them to $3,499,234,000, the highest on record, and comparing with the previous high of $3,485,739,000 on Sept. 16, 1931, just before Great Britain went off the gold standard.

Bond Prices Rise

Low-priced railway bonds again were the center of attraction in the bond market today, and a number of these added 1 to 4 or more points to their previous gains.

The upward journey, however, was punctuated by profit-taking steps, and not all of the leaders retained their top prices.

Among the more active carrier gainers were issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Illinois Central, Southern Pacific and Southern. Some loans of Great Northern and Boston & Maine were a bit heavy.

United States Government securities rallied fractionally. Foreign obligations were quiet and mixed.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver ...	33¼c	33¼c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1	1	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days..	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months ...	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money ...	¼%	¼%	1%
Short bills ...	7/16@ ½	7/16@ ½	1⅛@1-3/16
3 mos bills ...	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	1⅛@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 6d	122s 5d	112s 6d
Bar silver	18½d	18⅛d	16⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	9	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	3½	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Cables	$3.90⅛	03.92¼	$4.8665
France—franc	.0456¾	.0457¾	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1617	.1618	.139
Italy—lira	.0603½	.0604	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2723	.2720	.2381
Austria—schill'g ..	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone ..	.1745	.1740	.268
Finland—finm'rk .	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ..	.0060	.0060	.129
Holland—florin ..	.4663	.4665	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1990	.1995	.268
Poland—zloty	.1350	.1350	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ..	.0368	.0368	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0090	.0090	.193
Sweden—krona	.2016	.2020	.268
Switz'land—franc.	.2240	.2240	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.27121/32	.2725	*
Shanghai—dol	.3425	.3462½	*
India—rupee	.2950	.2959	.3650
Japan—yen	.3612½	.3612½	.4984
Java—florin	.4670	.4675	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.5013½	.5020	.50
Str Stlments—dol.	.4550	.4887½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ...	.2978	.2982	.4245
Brazil—milreis ..	.0763	.0764	.1196
Chile—peso	.0805	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso ...	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1741	.1741	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.5512½	.5512½	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	.8737½	.8750	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 26	Last May 25
90	80	7	Abraham & S pf	70	90	89¾	90	88½
8¾	3	..	Adams Express	24000	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
18¼	8	..	Adams Millis	1400	17½	17	17¼	17¼
10¼	8½	..	Addressograph	1100	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
4⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4
11¾	7¾	1.30	Affiliated Prod	8000	8⅝	7½	8¼	10
76	47½	3	Air Reduction	13600	79¾	77½	79	76
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
18⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7500	17¾	15½	17⅞	14½
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
4¼	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	3½
4¾	1¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4
16½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	50	17	17	17	16½
109½	70¾	..	Allied Chem	24500	105	101½	103¾	103
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	700	15⅞	14½	15¾	14⅝
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15	16
4	⅜	..	Amal Leather	1000	3¾	3¾	3	3¾
37⅛	18½	2	Amerada	2500	35½	34½	35½	35
17⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	16¾
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	3400	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
44⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	45	43¾	45	43¾
5½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2000	5⅜	38	35½	37
24½	9½	.80	Am Brake S&F	1000	24	23⅞	24	23½
86⅝	49½	4	Am Can	22000	88	85¾	88	84¾
20	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2000	20	19⅜	20	19¾
36⅜	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	34½	34½	34½	35
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
28	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	40000	30½	27½	30½	26½
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	4¼	3½	4¼	..
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	24000	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
11⅞	2½	..	Am Hide & L	800	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛
39½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	37	36½	37	37
11⅜	3¾	..	Am Ice	7800	12½	10⅞	12¼	11
46⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	300	50½	46¾	50½	..
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	5000	11⅛	9½	11⅛	9¾
17¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1000	18¾	16¼	16⅝	16⅛
40	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	20	40⅛	40	40½	40
4⅝	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
14⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	25000	17⅞	14½	17⅝	14¼
58	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	400	60	57	60	58
26¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	25½	24¼	25½	25
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	12000	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
22⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	22⅜	21⅛	21½	22
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	21000	11¼	10⅜	11½	10⅜
105	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	200	105	105	105	..
16⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	7000	16⅜	15¾	16¼	15⅞
29⅜	20¼	.3	Am Safety Razor	400	29½	29	29½	29¼
3	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3	3	3	..
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18½	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	18	17	17	..
31⅞	16¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	22400	31¼	30⅜	30½	30¼
41	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	36	35½	36	35½
55	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	52	51	51	..
14½	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1700	14¾	13¾	14¾	13⅞
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	59½	55½	59½	56
103	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1000	103	102¾	102½	102¼
113⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	25000	113¾	111	113¾	110½
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	40	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	28
27⅜	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	21000	27	26½	26½	27
23½	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	10000	23¼	22½	23¼	23½
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	1200	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅜
46½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	44	42	42½	44
7½	2½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2700	7	6⅝	7	6⅜
43	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	44	43	44	..
15½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	2000	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
12½	4¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12	11¾	11¾	12
24	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	14000	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
20⅞	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	19⅝
74¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	73	72	73	74
6¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5000	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
4	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4300	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅝
34⅞	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	32½	32	32¼	32¾
4	1½	..	Arnold Constable	3500	4½	4⅛	4	4
5	2	..	Artloom Corp	40	5	5	5	5
3⅛	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
13¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	13¾	12	12¾	12
50	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	52	50	52	50
67¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	54000	67⅞	65¾	67⅞	65⅞
73	50	5	Atchison pf	400	75	73¾	75	73¾
46	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	8000	47	44⅞	45¾	44¾
23	12¾	1	Atl Refining	2000	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	23⅜
20¾	⅝	..	Atlas Powder	2400	20¾	19½	20¾	19⅞
5¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	5⅞	5½	5⅞	4¾
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	7000	53¼	50½	53⅜	50¼
3⅛	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1000	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	17000	11¾	10⅝	11⅜	10⅞
—B—								
9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	16000	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	30½	28¼	28¾	30
17⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	28000	17½	17	17½	16⅞
89	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	88	88	88	88
13½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	13⅜	10¾	10¾	10¾
7½	3	..	Barnsdall A	6000	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	800	59½	59¼	59¼	59
7½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1300	7	6⅞	7	..
14⅜	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	9000	15½	13½	14⅜	13½
23½	9	..	Best & Co	1500	22¼	21¼	22¼	21½
27⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	11500	27¾	26½	27¾	26½
64¼	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	64	63	64	62½
13¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	5500	14¼	13	14	13
15	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	100	15	15	15	..
33½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	8100	35⅞	31⅞	35¾	31⅝
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	5900	34¼	33⅝	33	33⅜
14¼	5½	..	Borg Warner	9200	14½	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜
16	6	..	Boston & Maine	1200	16	15¾	15¾	15¼
8½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4300	8½	8	8¼	8⅛
37½	21⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	9400	35⅞	34½	35	35
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1300	77¾	76¾	77¾	75
46½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	700	46½	46	46½	45½
11⅜	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1200	1¾	9⅞	11	9⅝
2½	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	4100	1⅜	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
9¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	4400	9¾	8¼	9¼	8¾
13½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	13½	11⅞	12¾	11⅝
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
11	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	12	11	12	11
4	1	..	Budd Wheel	12600	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅜
9	2½	..	Bullard	3200	9½	7⅞	9½	7¼
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	800	3⅞	3¼	3½	3
13⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	18800	15⅞	13½	13⅝	13¼
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
1½	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1800	1½	1½	1½	1½
1¼	1¼	..	Butterick	800	4⅜	4	4	4
22¼	8½	..	Byers	6200	23⅜	20¾	23⅜	21
54	30½	2	Byers pf	20	55	55	55	53
—C—								
21¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	70	23	21½	23	21¾
⅜	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8	2	..	Campbell Wy & C	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
20½	7½	1	Canada Dry	21000	20½	19	20½	18½
44½	40	3	Canada South'n	10	44	44	44	..
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	21100	13¾	12⅞	13¼	12⅞
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	28½	28	28½	28⅞
8½	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
64⅞	30½	..	Case Thresh	19300	71	61⅞	71	61¾
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	830	72⅞	68	71½	67
17½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7900	17⅜	16	17⅛	15½
1¾	⅝	..	Celotex v t c	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	25200	32½	28¾	31¾	28½
3⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	790	4½	4½	4½	..
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	28¾	27	28	26
5	2	..	CenturyiRibbon	100	4	4	4	4¼
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9000	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	20
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	18500	36¾	36⅛	36¼	36
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4900	30	29¼	29¾	29½
2⅝	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
3	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	1⅞
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2100	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜
15	15	..	Chi Ind & L	10	15	15	15	..
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	18200	9½	8⅞	9¼	9⅜
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15
7	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¼
9	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2700	8⅝	8	8⅜	8¼
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	12	10½	10½	11¼
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1300	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
14	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	13	12⅞	12⅞	13½
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18⅞	18	18⅞	18¼
8¾	2	..	Childs Company	200	5¼	5	5¼	..
23	7¾	..	Chrysler	41500	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22
17⅝	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	17	16½	17	16⅞
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	55	54½	55	54½
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3½	1⅛	..	City Stores A	60	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
10½	5	..	Clark Equipment	200	10½	10⅜	10½	..
23	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	23	22½	23	..
17⅜	7	..	Colgane-Palm-P	6000	17⅜	16	16¾	16
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	79	78	78	76
12¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½
12¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4100	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	11
28	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	450	27½	26¼	26⅞	25
24½	10	..	Colo & So 2pf	100	24½	24	24	23
18⅝	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	29200	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
15¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic-vtc	700	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
56⅞	23½	2	Columbian Carb	12400	55⅞	54¾	55½	54
13⅞	4	..	Comm Credit	2300	13½	12½	13	13¼
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	76	75¾	76	..
30	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	30	30	30	27½
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	33½	32¾	32¾	32¾
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92	92	92	..
19¼	9	.80	Comm Solvents	47000	19¼	18½	18¾	18½
3¼	1¾	..	Comwith & So	32300	3	2⅞	3	3
50	21	6	Comwith & S6pf	1400	42	41¼	41¾	41¾
14½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	9100	14	13⅜	13¾	14
52	52	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	52	52	52	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
14¼	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	18000	14½	13⅜	14	13¾
63¼	45	3.40	Consol Gas	42500	55½	53⅜	54¼	53⅝
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90¼	90	90	90½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	2400	4⅜	3½	4¼	3¾
9⅞	3	..	Consol Oil	18500	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6	6	6	6
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	1600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	1⅛	..	Container A	3200	8	7⅝	7½	7¾
3½	¼	..	Container B	2400	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3½
14¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	5700	15⅜	13½	15½	13¼
2¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	5400	2¼	2	2¼	2
54½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	55½	54	55½	54
57¼	35½	2	Conut Can	1200	57	56	57	55⅝
9⅝	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	2400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
26⅜	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4200	24⅞	24½	24¾	24
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	6800	3	2¾	2¾	3
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	15600	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
74¾	45⅜	3	Corn Products	19300	74⅝	73	74	72¾
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	180	131¼	131	131	131½
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1100	32	31½	32	32
5¼	2⅜	..	Coty	500	5	5	5	5
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
48	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	11400	49¾	46½	49¾	45½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	37	37	37	37⅝
3	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1700	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
23⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	1400	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	21⅝
46	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	46	45	45	45
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	400	3¼	2½	3	2½
9½	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	8	8	8	..
8⅞	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	8400	8⅞	7⅞	8⅜	8
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	400	48	44	44	..
50	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	49¼	48¾	49	49¾
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	17	16½	16⅞	16½
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	49	49	49	49
3¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
6⅛	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	12300	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅝
14¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1500	15	14	14⅞	14
—D—								
6	1⅜	..	Davega St	700	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
70⅜	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	9800	70½	68½	70	68
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
—F—								
¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	30	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
3¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf ct	30	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
2½	⅝	..	Fashion Park	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
7	2	..	Fashion Park pf	60	7	7	7	6¾
84	58	9	Fed Lt & Tr pf	1400	58	48	48	..
37½	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	38	38	38	..
5⅞	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	5400	7½	6¾	7½	5¾
3¼	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	500	3½	3½	3½	3¼
3¾	1¼	..	Fed Water Serv	900	3¾	3½	3½	3¼
20½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20½
25½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	24½	24	24	24
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	20	84	84	84	..
20½	9⅜	.40	Firestone T & R	3700	20⅝	19½	20½

Financial: News and Comment

Borrowings From Banks Visualized As Public Credit

Money Loaned Belongs to Depositors—Budgeting Seen as Necessary

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Just as bank lending or credit practices are rapidly changing under force of circumstances, so must corporation borrowing practices change under force of the same set of circumstances, says Ernst and Ernst, accountants, in their current bulletin. Corporations should budget their future business operations for the purpose of obtaining bank credit.

"Bank credit involves a heavy mutual responsibility on the part of both the lender and the borrower," the statement declares. "These are days when it is well to emphasize once again that banks and bankers do not deal mainly in their own credit, but in the credit of the community which they serve.

"The banker's prime responsibility is and always has been to his depositors, and his secondary responsibility is to his borrowers. Generally about 90 per cent of the average bank's depositors merely have money in the bank for safekeeping and for checking convenience and only about 10 per cent are borrowers.

"The banker is truly the middleman between the 90 per cent and the 10 per cent. He is the custodian, the manager, the merchandiser of the credit of the community, or of his own depositors. He occupies a fiduciary position, and must try always to strike a proper balance between the interests of depositors and the interests of borrowers."

It Is Depositors' Money

Discussing the potentiality of average corporations as borrowers, Ernst and Ernst continue: "Many measures to force the release and use of credit have been adopted through political means. They may be wise or they may be unwise. The point, for purposes of this discussion, is that there is one method which can be applied by many corporation managements themselves, in cooperation with their bankers. It is not guaranteed always to work, but in actual demonstrable practice, it has worked so often and so successfully that it certainly deserves a trial. This is the method of budgeting a business for the purpose of obtaining bank credit.

"Remember that the background of the budget consists of a full recognition that the credit which the corporation seeks to obtain is not private credit belonging to the bank or banker, but, is, in fact, the credit of the depositors. In this sense it is public credit, and in this sense the borrower must regard his application for a proper amount of credit as essentially a public responsibility.

"The corporation which applies for commercial credit must take upon its own shoulders some of the responsibilities of the banker or lender. These are: (a) It must be a safe loan—safe for the lender. (b) It must be a liquid loan, definitely repayable at a definite time. Consequently, application for credit should be accompanied by as definite and concrete a projection as possible of the means by which funds for repayment are to be obtained."

Scientific Borrowing

To assist in rehabilitating commercial credit to its normal function, it was absolutely essential that borrowers try to work rapidly toward "scientific borrowing," the accountants' statement continues. The one best standard means to this end was the advance planning of future business operations—to sweep up all the plans, the programs, the force and push of management, and to project all these into terms of balance sheets and operating statements of the future. This could be accomplished through careful budgeting and, though it did not insure credit, it was apt to put a business in condition to deserve credit.

"The important point in extending credit," Ernst and Ernst says, "is not what the borrower has, but what he will be able to do with what he has. The balance sheet plus the operating statement shows whence the business has come, and where it stands, but not always whither it is going. The latter is the thing which makes good credit."

The report describes the kind of budget which bankers are likely to ask of commercial borrowers as a record of the plan or course which the composite, collective, directing minds of a corporation expect to follow in the future. It is like a "road may or a mariner's chart," but not as definite as these, because it must allow for variables which cannot always be determined precisely in advance. For example, the borrowing corporation expects to continue to operate, and to do a certain quantity of business, and to receive certain sums, and to pay out certain sums, and to have on hand at a given future time certain monies with which to pay off loans. This then is a plan which "exists in the mind." When put down on paper it becomes a budget.

Budgeting As Protection

Pointing out the advantage of this method of budgeting to both lender and borrower, the report declares that "the budget of record serves several different kinds of credit purposes. It protects the banker who is asked to lend, not his own funds, but the funds of his depositors. It helps to differentiate between a good loan and a bad loan. It does this for both banker and borrower.

"No borrower wants or intends to make a bad loan, or a loan which is not to be paid on time. If he should do so, it would be because of faulty advance calculations, of failure to foresee developments. The budget does not prevent these faults or failures, for no budget is perfect in the sense that it may not require revisions from time to time to reflect changing conditions. But the budget tends to minimize these errors, and thus to strengthen the credit of the well-budgeted borrower."

Radical Change In Economic Situation

New York, May 26

GEORGE M. VERITY, chairman of the American Rolling Mill Company, stated that an entirely new feeling has made its appearance in the business world. He said: "The whole economic situation has changed so radically during the last three months that it is difficult to appraise. Taking things as we see them today, fear has disappeared and confidence has returned to an unbelievable degree. It is based on our confidence in the integrity of purpose, the courage, the vision and the ability of our national Administration. As long as that remains, continued progress is assured.

"The ruinous continuing decline in commodity prices has been checked, farm products and security values have substantially improved and a new revival of activity in commerce and industry has begun."

Inflation Threat Overstressed, Says Investment Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA FAYETTE, Ind., May 26—Before the investment conference of the Association of University and College Business Officers, at Purdue University, yesterday, John Moody stressed the improbability that the United States would be subjected to a period of serious currency inflation.

Mr. Moody, head of Moody's Investors Service, New York, cited several reasons for supposing that dangerous currency inflation here is not a strong probability. First, the further development of business recovery will decrease political pressure for inflation; second, President Roosevelt's whole record and character reveal him as unlikely to go dangerously far toward inflation. Finally, it is even doubtful whether an inflation of the dangerous sort can appear when war stimulus is lacking. The one common characteristic of all past big inflations has been war, and this is not present now.

On the other hand, signs had already begun to multiply long before inflation legislation was enacted, he said, that liquidation was exhausting itself. This was an unmistakable sign that natural economic recovery would eventually appear. That is what is taking place now.

Mr. Moody urged investors to pay more attention, for the present, to the unfolding of normal recovery in business and the markets and less to the dangers that might lurk in inflation, in government control of industry and the like, for these threats would be less potent with rising levels of business activity.

Eventually, he added, there would come a time when present warnings about government interference in business, and other economic abnormalities of the present day, would have a serious meaning; that time was not in the immediate future, but probably only after recovery had been realized.

Eastern Buying Leads To Wheat Market Rallies

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Eastern buying led to wheat market rallies late today, and more than counterbalanced early losses.

Some reassurance to buyers was derived from Washington reports that unless commodity prices continued upward, further purchases of Government bonds by the Federal Reserve Bank would be resorted to. Against this, however, were decidedly favorable crop advices from the American and Canadian northwest.

Wheat closed firm, ¾-1⅛ above yesterday's finish, corn ⅝-1¼ advanced, oats, ⅛-¼ up, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 10 cents.

New Haven Railroad April Deficit $713,648

New Haven Railroad reports for April a deficit after charges of $713,648 before guarantees on separately operated properties, which compares with a surplus of $244,923 after similar charges for April, 1932.

For the first four months of 1933 there was a deficit after charges of $3,083,247, likewise before guarantees on separately operated properties, which compares with a surplus of $1,069,281 in the corresponding period last year.

Dividends

General Railway Signal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a common share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 5.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 18 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 8.

Public National Bank & Trust Company, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Scoville Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Scrap Prices Off Somewhat

YOUNGSTOWN, May 26—Iron and steel scrap prices here have sagged in line with the dip in other markets, and heavy melting steel is quoted $12 to $12.50 a ton, off 50 cents, while other grades are lower momentarily, although melting rates in district steel plants continue to advance.

New Bond Issues Rise

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—New bond issues formally offered in the New York market this week totaled $10,177,000, compared with $4,000,000 a week ago and $18,036,950 a year ago.

New York Bank Rate Cut

NEW YORK, May 26—New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its rediscount rate to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent. The latter rate was established on April 6, having been reduced from 3½ per cent.

Southern Railway Indicated Income Higher for April

Sharp Reversal in Trend Of Revenues Reason for Seeing Improved Net

Barring any unusual increase in expenditures in April, indications are that Southern Railway Company will show another increase in net operating income in that month over a year ago. This would be the eighth consecutive month of betterment in operating results over the like month of the preceding year, total net operating income for seven months from September, 1932, through March, 1933, having been $6,131,989, an increase of 76 per cent over $3,483,494 a year before.

A sharp reversal in trend of total revenues in April is the reason for anticipating another increase in net operating income. Total system revenues in April a year ago showed a decrease of almost $400,000 from the preceding month, and the drop of the Southern itself between those months was $468,400, with a consequent decline in net operating income of $234,300.

System Gross, $7,960,170

This year, however, system gross in April was $7,960,170, an increase of $645,000 over the preceding month, and only 3.2 per cent below April, 1933, the smallest decline below the preceding year of any month since October, 1929. If Southern itself shared in this increase, and there is no reason to think it did not, its gross in April probably exceeded $6,000,000, compared with $5,726,338 the preceding month. In March net operating income was $659,849, compared with $559,615 in March, 1932, a reversal of the showing by most carriers.

In April a year ago net operating income of Southern Railway Company was only $326,345 so that if April net operating income only equals the preceding month— a conservative estimate due to increased gross—the April showing would double a year ago.

Since last September, when betterment in net operating income began to be shown over the preceding year, due mainly to a better hold on operating expenses, Southern has averaged between 77 per cent and 80 per cent of gross of the entire system. During this time, contrasted with the increase of 76 per cent in net operating income over the preceding year, gross registered an average drop of 15 per cent.

Operating Income Account

On basis of 79 per cent of system gross of $7,960,170 for April, operating revenues of Southern for April were about $6,250,000, compared with actual gross of $6,454,698 for Southern in April, 1932.

In seven months beginning with September, 1932, when Southern started showing consistent increases in net operating income over the previous year, it saved an average of 14.5 per cent of monthly gross for net operating income account.

If it saved a like amount in April, this year, gross of about $6,250,000 would mean net operating income of roughly $900,000.

Figures at hand indicate May will be another good month for Southern. Total revenues for the system in the first two weeks of May increased over the like 1932 period at $3,750,546, compared with $3,633,428 in 1932.

The May improvement was due mostly to increased grain, coal and miscellaneous freight. In the week ended May 6 loadings of Southern totaled 18,471 cars, compared with 17,973 in the like 1932 period. Receipts from connections were 11,271 cars, compared with 9244 a year ago. Total cars handled this year in the May 6 week were 29,742, compared with 27,217 a year ago.

Central Maine Power Co. Output Rises 5 Per Cent

AUGUSTA, May 26—The total power output in territory served by Central Maine Power Co. was up 5 per cent last week over the corresponding week last year, a new record for 1933.

Company officials stated that the percentage of increase over corresponding weeks last year has been steadily upward since the middle of April, rising from 18 per cent below at that time to the present record increase. Last week's output was 3.6 per cent above the perceding week.

Tool Maker Busy

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26—Collins Company of Collinsville, making axes, picks, machetes and general edged tools for wood and agricultural needs, is employing 300 hands, an increase of about 12 per cent in three months. The increase is general, and is especially good in export trade of machetes for the sugar industry. Cuba, Mexico, Brazil and other South American countries are heavy buyers. Departments are operating 5½ days a week, with a general average of 40 hours weekly.

Recommended Wage Increase

CINCINNATI, May 26 (AP)—Increases in the price of coal and a 10 per cent raise in the wages of mine labor in the Appalachian bituminous region have been recommended by directors of Appalachian Coals, Inc., giant marketing agency. Inasmuch as the directors operate mines controlling a major part of Appalachian Coals' potential annual output of 80,000,000 tons, they expected the recommendations to have the desired results.

Consumers Power Co.

Consumers Power Company (controlled by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation) reports for April and 12 months:

	1933	1932
April gross	$2,076,331	$2,403,797
Balance aft tax	1,136,396	1,426,565
12 mos gross	26,468,158	30,198,578
*Net income	7,677,886	10,486,096
Sur aft pf divs	3,517,968	6,709,366

*After taxes, charges and depreciation.

Studebaker Elects W. Edge

NEW YORK, May 26—Walter E. Edge, former Ambassador to France, has been chosen chairman of a committee for the protection of noteholders of Studebaker Corporation. The time for making deposits has been extended from May 31 to July 1

Meat Packers' Sales Rise

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Sales billed by American meat packers to foreign and domestic consumers in April increased 7½ per cent over March, a nonseasonal rise, but were 8 per cent under a year ago.

Quicker Tempo Noted in All Lines of Industrial Activity

General Trade Forges Ahead With Confidence—Reports for Week Best in Last Three Years—Employment Rises—Outlook for Summer Good

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Trade again has forged upward after the hesitation of a week ago, with the pace of the recovery proceeding with a more confident stride and greater surety, according to reports received from all parts of the country by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The rise in general business is stated to have been lifted to a level sufficiently high to reveal its stability, which appears to be fortified adequately to withstand the usual seasonal recessions of the summer months. In no week during the last three years have the reports covering most lines of productive and distributive activity contained so many evidences of consistent improvement, with more pronounced gains in prospect as the credit expansion program, now functioning, releases fresh funds to industrial and commercial channels.

Reports of steadily increasing employment continue to be received from centers devoted to the production of steel and allied products, automobiles, textiles, rubber goods, shoes and leather and lumber. At many of these points, manufacturers not only have restored previous reductions made in wage scales but have raised the average level above that of a year ago. The employment gains appear not to be confined to any particular section, as the nation-wide average shows more jobs available than in any one week during the last two years.

Quicker Tempo Apparent

The course of the leading indices is indicative of the quicker tempo of industrial activity, which now has become too accentuated to be attributed merely to a seasonal rise. Automobile output has risen to a two-year peak, steel operations have been advanced for the eighth consecutive week, and electric light and power production has continued its contraseasonal rise for the third week, extending well above the line of last year's record. Railroad loadings of miscellaneous freight are nearly on a par with last year's, while output of softwood lumber has passed that point, and production of bituminous coal projects almost vertically from last year's course, due to the expansion in industrial use. The business activity barometer of Dun & Bradstreet registered another gain this week, now standing at 55.8 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, as compared with 51.3 for the like week last year, and the low point of 44.2 touched for the week of March 22, 1933.

Sales Ahead of 1931

Preparations for cartelization to align activities with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is stated, has spread from the textile, hosiery, shoe and leather, food products, electrical, lumber, metals, petroleum, dry colors, and paper board industries to a wide group of smaller trades, in which meetings of associations have been held to take over the regulation of various functions of their parts of industry, in order to secure the full benefits of the new law. The effects of the new legislation are expected to become concretely evident within three months after the passage of the bill, as most trade organizations have had so much experience in working out coöperative agreements that the lifting of the anti-trust prohibitions would cause almost no delay in conforming to the new conditions.

The distribution of cotton piece goods during the last 30 days has been running ahead of that for the like period in both 1931 and 1932, with prices approximately 20 per cent higher than they were a month ago and a likelihood of further increases before fall, according to the reporting agency. The National Cotton Week promotions resulted in the largest sales ever recorded for this event. The demand was not confined to cotton staples and yard goods, but extended to the ready-to-wear items. The wide advertising which this event received is expected to keep cotton fashion merchandise moving actively for at least six weeks.

In spite of the high level at which wholesale buying has been maintained since the middle of April, this week was one of the best of the year, with both unit and dollar volme exceeding the comparative totals of 1932, it is stated. Many buyers returned to supplement their early orders for summer merchandise, as they are certain that evidence of the increased purchasing power which will result from the current upswing in business will be seen in the sales of summer goods, and they are adjusting their stocks accordingly. Bathing suits and apparel for beach wear have been bought in nearly twice the volume of last year, with dresses, millinery, shoes, hosiery, and white swagger coats forming the major portion of the reorders for June delivery.

See Demand Continuing

Based on the expansion of present retail demand, and taking full cognizance of the fuller employment and rising wage scales, Dun & Bradstreet expects fall buying in wholesale markets to reach a volume comparable with that of 1930. Nearly all of the budgets for fall buying have been expanded, in some instances as much as 30 per cent. The fall orders placed thus far in the women's wear division alone are fully 25 per cent ahead of those received during the similar period last year, while for men's clothing there has been a gain of nearly 30 per cent.

With reports from manufacturers in nearly every important division revealing continued gains in operating schedules, the stage of permanent industrial expansion appears to have been reached, concludes the service. Textiles, automobile tires, lumber, furniture, electric refrigerators, automobiles, and iron and steel represent but a few of the products for which orders booked are stated to be sufficient to permit an extension of current activity well into the summer months.

A Window in Wall Street

Credit Inflation

THE Administration has launched the first step in credit inflation under the Thomas program. According to the Federal Reserve statement issued last night, $25,114,000 in government securities were purchased. The total in the portfolio now stands at $1,861,712,000. What happens in effect is that new Federal Reserve money to the amount of its bond purchases is injected into the market. Bonds are bought from bankers or brokers. If they are bought from the brokers, the effect is the same; the new money is banked. But it is not the Government's object in encouraging the mere banking of the new money. They want to see it in the hands of business. This was the problem confronting the Federal Reserve System when it essayed to make credit easy in the first part of 1932. The money it released simply stayed in the banks, because commercial borrowers did not wish to borrow, and banks were not eager to lend. Now, with business on the upgrade, enterprise is being stimulated all along the line, so that there is an excellent chance that the money will be borrowed. The stock and commodity markets have been rising this week, it is said, on the probability that the money will be borrowed.

Plenty of Money

The banks, with this new addition, now have $400,000,000 of excess reserves. Hence this week's purchase does not seem very much. But it is the first installment of purchase which, under the Thomas program, can grow to $3,000,000,000. The figure is impressive, but when it is translated into the amount of check money available to business on the basis of such a fund, the result is gigantic. It shows the possibilities of money creation. The new money will now become part of the cash reserves against deposits. Deposits grow chiefly out of bank loans and investments. The customer gets his loan at one window and deposits it at another, and then proceeds to draw against it by check. Yet by law the New York banks need keep a cash reserve of only 13 per cent against demand deposits, or current accounts, and 3 per cent against time deposits, or savings accounts. Thus the $400,000,000 excess reserves of the American banks could theoretically produce $4,000,000,000 in public deposits.

The Discount Rate

There was no need for the Treasury to take a hand in credit inflation. As was shown last year, the Federal Reserve System is empowered to initiate credit expansion through the purchase of bonds. But, to the Roosevelt Administration the advertisement is just as valuable as the act itself. The theory is the excellent one that what people think counts as much as what they do. So quite normal operations are being put through under official guidance. That the Federal Reserve System is anxious to coöperate, however, is shown in the fact that, simultaneously with the announcement of the bond purchases, came the cut in the rediscount rate to 2½ per cent which marks a return to the easy money conditions operating prior to March 4.

Bank Reform

In view of the trend of the Senate inquiry into private banking, it is interesting to read over the recommendations made by the Pujo committee in 1912, when the last attempt was made to come to grips with the problem. These include recommendations against the consolidation of banks, against interlocking bank directorates, against interlocking stock holding among banks, against voting trusts, against accumulating voting, against security holding companies (now called affiliates) as adjuncts of banks, against fiscal agency agreements, against private banks as depositories, against certain kinds of underwriting, against certain bonds as investments, against borrowing by officers from their banks, against borrowing by directors from their own banks, against the practice of using fictitious names for financial transactions, against the offering of rewards for bank loans, against swollen directorates, against secrecy of operations, against non-competitive underwriting. Twenty years after—the same fight. The same result? Perhaps not; since there are bankers today, as there were not in 1912, who feel that such reforms, again on the tapis, are overdue, such as separation of deposit and investment banking.

H. B. E.

Prices Lower In All Sections Of Livestock Market

Little Change in Receipts—Dullness of Wholesale Trade Bearish Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 26—Declines featured the trade on practically all classes of livestock at the Union stock yards this week, following the trend at the close of last week after prices in all departments had reached new high levels of the season.

Little change was noted in receipts compared with last week but dullness and lower prices on the wholesale meat markets reflected back into the trade on livestock, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings held about steady during the week, but common and medium grade steers declined 25-40 cents, while good grade yearlings also were under pressure throughout the period. Long yearlings topped at $7.25, this price also being paid for 1342-pound bullocks, a new high for the season on this weight. Most fed steers and yearlings turned at $5.25-$6.50, desirable weighty steers selling mainly at $6-$6.50, with 1600-1750-pound offerings $5.70-$6.15. Heifer prices ruled 25 cents or more lower, choice yearlings selling up to $6.35, with practical top at $6.10. Cows sold weak to 25 cents lower, low cutters and cutters selling mainly at $2.25-$3 and beef cows $3.25-$4. The bull market dropped 25-40 cents, heavy sausage offerings turning mainly at $3.15-$3.40. The vealer market broke 50 cents, most veal calves selling at $5-$6 at the close.

The hog market was under pressure, closing prices being mostly 20-25 cents under late last week, packing sows showing a loss of only 5-10 cents. The fresh pork market was draggy all week, the main factor in breaking hog prices. The closing top was $5 with bulk of desirable 190-325 pound weights selling at $4.90-$5, the most popular price being $4.90. Good to choice 140-180 pounds sold at $4.50-$4.80; pigs, $4.25 downward, and most packing sows, $4.40-$4.55.

Fat lambs were lower early in the week but the market strengthened later to close about steady with a week ago, although sheep ruled weak to 25 cents lower, heavy fat ewes off more in instances. Good to choice old crop clipped lambs scaling 97 pounds, downward, closed at $6.25-$6.50, extreme top $6.60, while throwouts went at $5 downward.

Desirable native spring lambs sold at $7-$8, bucks being sorted off at $1 discount. Light and medium weight shorn ewes brought $2.25-$2.75, kinds scaling above 160 pounds having to go at $1.75 to $2.

Ohio Edison Co.

Ohio Edison Company (controlled by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation) reports for April and 12 months:

	1933	1932
April gross	$1,152,709	$1,350,567
Net aft taxes	677,470	799,339
12 months gross	14,639,129	17,234,130
*Net income	3,677,739	5,816,989
Surp aft pr divs	1,811,645	3,950,222

*After taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.

Big Improvement In Clothing Business

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y., May 26

AN "absolutely unbelievable" improvement in the clothing business, this city's second largest industry, has been registered, and manufacturers are booking orders for the largest volume of business in several years, according to Max L. Holtz, spokesman for the clothing manufacturers.

"There has been a phenomenal pick-up in business, and hundreds of workers are being reëngaged, and soon after Memorial Day all of the clothing factories here will be running at normal capacity," Mr. Holtz said.

Industrial Output Rises During April

WASHINGTON, May 26—Industrial production, as measured by Federal Reserve Board seasonally adjusted index, increased from 60 per cent of 1923-25 average in March to 67 per cent in April. A year ago it was 63 per cent. The record low was 58 per cent last July.

Volume of factory employment and pay rolls increased between middle of March and middle of April by an amount somewhat smaller than the decrease in the preceding month, the report stated.

Increased department store sales from March to April were slightly more than the usual seasonal increase over the January-February sales volume. Construction contracts were up sharply in May.

South Penn Oil Co.

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—South Penn Oil Company says that a "slight increase" in demand for Pennsylvania crude necessitates larger stocks and that the allowable output in Eureka, Southwest and Buckeye Pipe Lines has been raised 10 per cent over the 80 per cent level that had been set for this month.

Security Prices Have Advanced On Widespread Scale

NEW YORK, May 26—Indices of Canadian stock prices show clearly that the rise in security prices during the last few months has not been confined to the United States. This is considered significant in view of the importance attached to the measures adopted by the Administration in Washington, with the avowed purpose of stimulating American business and prices.

According to figures prepared by the firm of Calvin Bullock, sponsors of Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd., the rise in Canadian stocks between Feb. 2, 1933, and May 18, 1933, amounted to 49 per cent in terms of United States currency, while American stock prices in this period appreciated 47.3 per cent. These percentages are based on accepted stock indices in the two countries.

At the first of February, 1933, the Canadian stock index for 96 industrial issues stood at 43.5 per cent of its 1926 average, in terms of United States dollars, while the American stock index for 351 industrial issues stood at 43.9 per cent of its 1926 average.

In other words, it is stated, the course of the Canadian stock prices has coincided with that in the United States, despite the fluctuations in the currencies of both countries in relation to gold. That the rise in prices recently has not been confined to the United States is construed as indicating a more widespread and international recovery in this respect than has been generally recognized.

Niagara-Hudson Dividend

Directors of Niagara-Hudson Power Company took no action on the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Cakes and Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of our correspondents writes us for a recipe for caramel cake. "I wish to make this particular cake for a small exclusive cake and cookie shop," she says. "It must have what we call a 'come-back' flavor besides being a fine-looking, beautifully-iced cake. I prefer a loaf cake rather than a round layer, as they are more salable for a small shop."

From another correspondent, we have secured this recipe, which, she informs us, is very popular in her neighborhood. Perhaps it will meet the need.

Caramel or "Burnt Sugar" Cake

To give this cake the real caramel flavor, prepare the caramel sirup as follows:

Melt
1 cup sugar in skillet or saucepan, stirring over the heat until blended and ready to smoke. Add
½ cup boiling water. Boil until a thin sirup, about 2 minutes. This will make about 9 tablespoons sirup, which is enough to flavor both cake and frosting.

Cream
½ cup butter (or shortening). Add
1½ cups sugar and mix. Beat the yolks of
2 eggs and add these to butter and sugar. Add
2 cups sifted flour and
1 cup water. Beat 5 minutes. Then mix
3 teaspoons baking powder with
½ teaspoon salt and
½ cup sifted flour. Put this into first mixture. Add
3 tablespoons caramel sirup and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Mix. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a loaf pan or square tin in a moderate oven (350 deg. Fah.) about 40 to 60 minutes, or until done. We like to put cakes of this sort into an oven registering about 360 deg. Fah. because the placing of the cake in the oven causes a slight drop in temperature, and butter cakes, to be at their best, must bake, at least the early part of the oven period, at a temperature not below 350 deg. Fah. After the first 5 or 10 minutes the temperature may remain at 350 deg. Fah. until the last quarter of the baking time, when the temperature may drop somewhat below that point.

You may use any favorite icing with this cake. Boiled frosting is suggested. A delicious variation is made of seven-minute frosting to which 3 tablespoons of caramel or burnt sugar sirup is added. One hostess bakes the cake in a square or oblong cake tin and cuts the cake into squares. She covers sides as well as top of each square with a generous coating of the caramel seven-minute frosting mentioned above and serves each guest a portion on a pretty cake plate with a fork. It is a most attractive luncheon dessert.

* * *

Prince of Wales Cake

Cream
2 cups brown sugar and
1 cup butter. Add
6 egg yolks beaten, and
2 teaspoons soda in enough warm water to dissolve, and
2 tablespoons sorghum molasses. Add alternately in small amounts,
4 full cups flour and
1 cup sour milk. Flour and cut into pieces
1 pound seeded raisins and put into the mixture. Also add
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 tablespoons nutmeg
2 tablespoons allspice and
1 tablespoon ground cloves.

Bake in three layers 15 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven. The additon of one cup of nut meats, chopped and floured, improves this cake of English tradition. Put layers together and ice with a soft white icing. The original recipe calls for a boiled icing, which is given here:

Make a sirup of
2 cups sugar with ⅔ cup water. When it makes a firm ball or threads from a spoon pour slowly over
4 egg whites that have been beaten stiff. While pouring, beat continually. Flavor with
½ teaspoon vanilla.

An easier icing is made with confectioner's sugar moistened with thin sirup or with maple sirup.

* * *

Yellow Angel Food Cake

Beat
4 egg yolks with
1 teaspoon vinegar in one bowl. In another bowl beat
4 egg whites with
1 cup granulated sugar. Add the yolks and vinegar to this second mixture, and continue beating. Add, while stirring,
1 cup flour mixed with
¼ teaspoon salt. Then add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in an angel food pan 30 minutes in a moderate oven. 350 degrees Fah. Serves eight.

* * *

Pineapple Dreams

Place
6 slices of pineapple in a baking dish in which has been placed a sirup made from
1½ cups of brown sugar and
½ cup of water, boiled together for two minutes.

In the center of each slice of pineapple place a tablespoon of batter made from
2 tablespoons butter, creamed with
½ cup of sugar. Add
1 egg
¼ cup of milk
¾ cup of flour and
1 teaspoon of baking powder.

Bake 30 minutes: oven temperature 300 deg. Fah.

Serve when cool with a tablespoon of whipped cream.

* * *

Orange Pudding

Boil together 5 minutes the juice of
4 oranges
1 cup sugar with
1 egg yolk mixed into it
1 tablespoon butter
2 cups boiling water.

Then mix in separate bowl
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 cup flour and
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup water and drop by spoonfuls into the orange sirup.

Bake in moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold with sweet sauce or cream.

* * *

Pineapple Tarts

Line gem pans with a rich crust. Bake in hot oven 425 deg. Fah. When done put into crusts the following well mixed:
2 egg whites beaten stiff.
¼ pound grated almonds,
¼ pound sugar.

Bake in slow oven about 325 deg. Fah. When done add
1 can grated pineapple and
1 cup powdered sugar mixed. Then add enough whipped cream to cover the tarts. This should make 8 tarts.

* * *

Honeyfruit

Cook
¼ cup minute tapioca in 2 cups hot water in the double boiler for 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pit and cut up
Dates to make 1 cup, add
½ cup cut seeded raisins,
½ cup walnuts broken into small pieces,
½ cup honey and
½ cup hot water; heat for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add this to the tapioca mixture with
1 cup pared sliced apples and
½ cup shredded pineapple. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven, 350 deg. Fah. for 30 minutes, or until the apples are tender. Ten minutes before removal from the oven sprinkle over the top of the dish
10 marshmallows cut into quarters. Return to the oven to brown delicately, and serve hot or cold with
Cream.

* * *

Lemon Mist

Grate rind of
1 lemon, extract juice and add
1 pint boiling water. Mix
2 tablespoons cornstarch and
5 tablespoons granulated sugar in little cold water, add to other ingredients and stir and cook in double boiler until thick and clear. Remove from fire and when nearly cool whip in
2 egg whites which have been beaten stiff. Chill and serve with the following sauce.

Mix
2 egg yolks beaten
2 tablespoons sugar and
1 cup milk. Add
1 tablespoon cornstarch moistened with
2 tablespoons milk. Stir and cook in a double boiler until creamy. Flavor with lemon to taste, chill and serve over the pudding

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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Boston, Mass.

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PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Belgian Market (Knocke-Sur-Mer), a Fabric Picture Made by Mrs. Mary Ireland.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Tudor Woman: Fabric Mosaic Picture by Mary Ireland.

Pictures Made of Fabrics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MRS. MARY IRELAND'S artistic perception of the beauties of modern textiles led her to try to devise some method for their preservation. Eventually she decided to use them in place of pigments for making pictures. Since 1928 she has held an annual exhibition, in a Bond Street gallery, of figure and woodland scenes which are built up entirely of fabric mosaics.

The idea of making fabric pictures is not original, but what gives to Mrs. Ireland's pictures their unique character is a fine draftsmanship and sense of composition allied with a skillful craftsmanship. The excellence of drawing and composition are specially noticeable in such pictures as "A Belgian Market," "A Hungarian Carnival" and in a lovely "Adoration of the Magi." In the first named the graceful beach pajama-clad visitors contrast amusingly with the sturdy market woman who, Mrs. Ireland said, were delighted to be included in the original sketch for the picture.

Carefully Chosen Pieces

Texture, coloring and design all play their part in Mrs. Ireland's selection of fabrics. For instance, in the Knocke market scene, the street cobbles are made from a piece of a man's tie, and the perspective of the awnings over the row of booths is indicated by the use of scraps of silk in black and white stripes of gradually diminishing widths.

The walls of a white-washed house, which forms the background for the group in the Hungarian Carnival picture, are of white velvet. And a rare find is the bit of embossed velvet with a close set lozenge design of shot blue and gold on black which gives in an amazingly realistic manner the effect of leaded windows with lozenge-shaped panes of glass. Close inspection reveals a clever notion in the raveling of the edge of the green-and-gold-shot furnishing fabric, used for the Venetian shutters to simulate sunlight falling through the slats.

The importance of texture is illustrated in "Enigma," a portrait head of a Russian woman. Here the pale skin of the face is represented by crêpe de Chine, Mrs. Ireland explaining that satin would have reflected too much light to look natural. A piece of gold and flame brocade was seized upon eagerly because the petals of the chrysanthemums in the design gave just the effect required for the waves of auburn hair in another portrait study.

Embroidered Bits

Mrs. Ireland frequently represents embroideries in her pictures by means of bits of printed fabrics. For instance, the shawl of one of the women in "A Hungarian Festival" is composed of a scrap of patterned fabric woven on a Coventry hand loom.

"All my bits," Mrs. Ireland explained, "are arranged in trays one above the other and classified. The colors are graded from pink to apricot and from apricot to orange and so on. Otherwise I could never find anything.

"Of course I use some old fabrics," she went on. "For instance, my period things are done almost entirely with them. In the 'Pied Piper,' for example, one dress was made out of a bit of Queen Anne taffetas."

In woodland scenes close inspection reveals that the effect of sunshine filtering through the leaves is cleverly simula[illegible] means of yellow and green laces, and the moss on a tree trunk is realistically represented with a bit of green Victorian velvet. Red velvet, again, is used to give the bloom on the petals of a flower in a delightful group of anemones in mixed colors.

Homemade Table Mats

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TABLE mats that combine the decorative with the practical and that can be fitted into almost any table scheme, are to be found among some of the new ideas for table decoration. The mats are made of glass and form frames to cover the picture or design of the mat. Two types of design are representative and can be used successfully. Prints cut from old books look extremely well framed in this way, and designs of flowers are also most effective.

* * *

The making up of the mats requires care, but is not difficult for anyone who is neat-fingered. The glass must be cut by a glazier to size required. Round or square shapes may be used, but care should be exercised in choosing only such prints as will combine suitably with the shape chosen. For instance, an oblong print will not look well in a round frame. The pictures should be set first on ordinary stiff cartridge paper, a frame should then be cut out the exact size of the design to form the foundation. Round this should be set a border of stiff colored paper. It is easy at this point to choose coloring that will work in harmoniously with your table scheme and to avoid tones that will tend to distract the eye from the design. A flower design gives scope for a wide choice of coloring that will blend happily with the delicate tones of the flowers.

When your picture is ready place it under the glass and make a back of stiff colored paper to correspond with the mount chosen. Thin cardboard covered with colored cretonne can be used as a back if preferred, or one of the many delightful flowered papers that are available. The edge of the mat should be bound by a narrow braiding affixed with glue to the surface and back of the mat.

* * *

Large single mats for table centers can be made in this way or complete small table sets. It is possible to visualize the delightful effect that might be produced by these glass mats on a polished table where fine glass tableware predominates, the mats themselves featuring designs of old prints representing some period series that would harmonize with the room in which they are to be used.

These mats are extremely practical, for washing is unnecessary, a simple wipe over after meals being all that is required to keep the glass and preserve the polish of the mats. There are no edges to get torn or untidy looking. From a practical point of view therefore these mats solve a problem. To those seeking to express originality there is unlimited scope in the choosing of suitable designs, both for modern and period schemes, and in blending them with colorings that will bring loveliness into the home.

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On Making One's Mark

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I RECENTLY borrowed a book from a public library; a book of essays. Now, an essay is like a river; it flows unconcernedly on its way. You may float with the current, or you may struggle against it, the choice is your own.

When I had read two pages of the essay, to which I had long looked forward, I knew that anticipation was to be exceeded by realization. Already I was floating with the current.

I turned a page and found myself suddenly caught in a whirlpool. I was neither going nor coming. Floating had ceased and I had difficulty in keeping my craft right side up. On the margin of that page, and at the very top, was written, "Read the next page first."

Vigorously erasing the penciled injunction I again started reading at the beginning of the essay. I floated peacefully along, my interest increased, I agreed and applauded. My momentary indignation was forgotten and I was leagues away on the stream of reverie that flowed from the keen thoughts of the essayist. I acclaimed him a "Daniel come to judgment."

And then I came upon two lines, in the middle of a sentence of sincere beauty, that were heavily underlined in ink, and, on the margin beside them was a large, black interrogation mark.

I read no more in the book, except the comforting paragraph on a sticker placed in the front of it which said, "Caution—Do not write in this book or mark it with pen or pencil. Penalties are imposed—" etc.

* * *

The following morning I returned the book, saying to the librarian, as I did so, that it was badly marked. "I know it," she replied. "But what can we do about it?"

Then I hurried to my friend the secondhand book dealer. "Have you a copy of B's essays?" I inquired. He had. He always seems to have any book that anyone may want. He had other books by the same author, and many written by his contemporaries. I left his shop with the book for which I had been in search, and two other books that I had not in the least intended to buy.

That evening I opened my new-old book, and, from force of habit, I glanced at the title page. There, in prim Spencerian style, was penned the name Frederick S. P. Sept. 12, 1853.

I paid my respects to Frederick. It had been his book. It was now mine.

I rather liked Frederick. He had evidently possessed a discriminating taste in bindings, and he must have been a book lover, for the volume that I now owned had obviously been much read, but it was in almost as good condition as when Frederick had placed his name in it 80 years ago.

I opened the book to the essay which I had tried so unsuccessfully to read on the previous evening, and was soon lost in its beauties.

At the third page I began to suspect Frederick. A few lightly penciled lines on the margin had a vaguely familiar look, but I was not disturbed. On the fifth page three sentences were faintly but unmistakably, underlined. That, I thought, was interesting. I would read them over again to see what Frederick had so much liked about them.

Suddenly I realized that I was actually enjoying the very thing which had annoyed me before. I tried to understand why this difference in my reactions, and soon knew that people who mark library books are trying to influence some potential reader, while those who italicize lines in their own books do so for their own pleasure in re-reading them. "Agunt, non cogunt" —They lead, not drive.

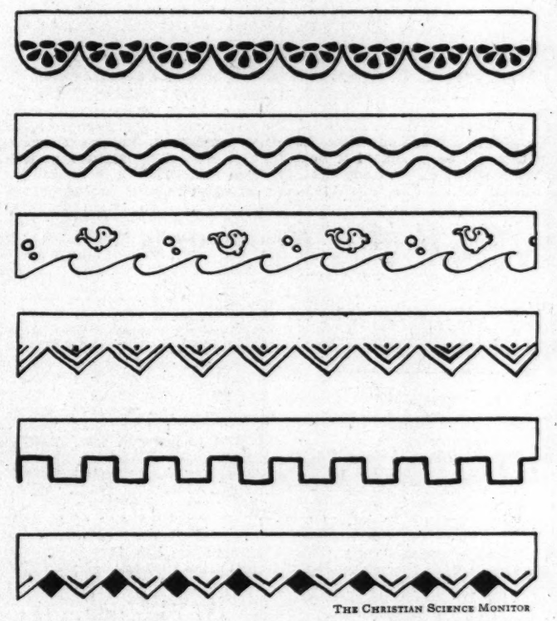
* * *

I liked Frederick's marks because he had made them for and of himself. It had been his book that he was marking. He had in no way been trying to influence me. He had marked those lines because he liked them; I liked them because he liked them, and I liked him for liking them.

And then I bought a new copy of the book. My own copy. No one had previously owned it. It was fresh from the hands of the publisher. The only mark in it was a price mark, which I speedily erased lest some one might see it and question my financial good sense in buying a book of which I already had a copy. That person might not understand that I wished to make my own marks.

Carefully, in the best chirography of which I was capable, I inscribed my name and the date on the fly-leaf. I was thinking of Frederick, 1853, and wondering if someone would, in 2013, read my name, and, perhaps smile indulgently at the marks which I would eventually put in the book. At least I would not try to influence some potential reader. The marks should be lightly penciled, and purely for my own enjoyment.

After all, one prefers to make one's own mark.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shelf Edgings Can Be Easily and Inexpensively Made at Home. Individual Touches Can Be Achieved If One Wishes to Make Her Own Designs.

Shelf Edgings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The pretty shelf edgings we see in the stores fascinate us, but when we measure our shelves and find we will need anywhere from 10 to 30 yards for the kitchen, cupboards, or closets, it may seem more than we wish to spend. However, it need not cost more than a dollar or two, if we are willing to use a little time and patience.

One square yard of material will make eight or nine yards of edging, depending on the width desired. Plain or figured oilcloth or glazed chintz make very nice edgings, and it is not necessary to finish the bottom edge, for neither material will fray.

Cut the material in strips, any width desired, allowing about one-half inch to be tacked under the shelf paper on top. Make a cardboard pattern about a foot long, lay it on the strips and trace around the scalloped, pointed, or cut-out side, with a pencil. Then cut out. Some figured materials may be cut out around the design to make an interesting edge. When using a plain oilcloth, the bottom edge may be outlined with a fine line, using a contrasting color lacquer and a small linebrush. Those who paint well, might work out a design of bowknots, flowers, fruit, or a motif taken from the china or curtains.

Hosiery has concentrated on a very few shades. A light pinkish-beige extremely sheer in texture, thus achieving when worn a natural flesh tint, will be correct with both beige and gray footwear, and also with white as the season advances. Sunburnt-tan will be a popular shade for street wear.

White leads, and will continue to be the most popular of all light shades throughout the season. Pink and yellow are next in order. Dark-colored blouses are used with pastel and white suits. For sports wear, "string," a color bordering on the natural, is high style, and important, owing to its adaptability in combinations.

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2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
About ¾ cup milk and water
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder; cut or rub in the shortening, until the fat is thoroughly blended with the flour. Then mix to a soft dough with the milk, or milk and water. Mix with a flexible knife and turn on floured board. Roll or pat until ½ inch thick. Cut into biscuits and lay them, not touching each other, on a baking pan. Bake in a quick oven (450° F.) 12-15 min.

Ask your grocer, or write direct, for "New Use" Cook Book.

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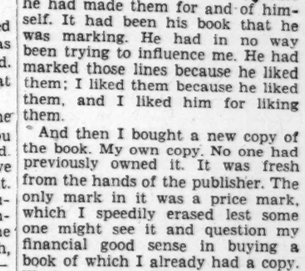

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GERBER'S Strained Vegetable Products—specially prepared—enable you to provide baby's daily vegetable feedings accurately—easily—economically. Each Gerber product is made from the choicest fresh vegetables. Scientifically designed equipment assures uniformity. Cooking in oxygen-excluding vessels conserves natural food values lost in open vessel cooking. Straining through extra fine mesh monel metal strainers removes coarse crude fiber. Gerber's Vegetables are unseasoned, ready-to-serve. They save hours of time and effort.

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Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

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Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

Medalie Queries Stock Sale Status In Anaconda Deal

Mitchell Named Owner Although Thornton Handled Shares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Pressing the Government's charge on the second income tax evasion count against Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of the board of the National City Bank, United States Attorney George Z. Medalie today spread upon the record additional evidence purporting to show that the banker's sale of 8500 shares of Anaconda Copper stock to Mr. W. D. Thornton, president of a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, was a sham.

Questioning Mr. Walter P. Adams, an accountant of the firm of Pogson, Peloubet & Co., who had kept books for Mr. Thornton and the late Mr. John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1930 and 1931, Mr. Medalie put a great deal of emphasis on the witness's testimony concerning that involved transaction.

"The purchase by Mr. Thornton of the 8500 shares of Anaconda stock was made solely on the loan made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to him upon the deposit of Mr. Ryan's 2500 shares additional collateral and in connection with that Thornton didn't otherwise put up a penny?" inquired the prosecutor. "On Dec. 26, 1930, on that transaction—other than the book liability for $229,500—Mr. Thornton didn't put up a penny?"

No Money Advanced

"No," replied the witness promptly.

"Two other transactions came in," continued the prosecutor. "One was the interest charge that was added to the $229,500 indebtedness, with neither Mr. Thornton, nor you, nor his secretary acting in his behalf, paying out any money to J. P. Morgan & Co. And when a dividend was due in February, 1931, on the 8500 shares, that dividend, as arranged by you with J. P. Morgan & Co., was credited so as to diminish the amount of the original purchase price. So, up to that moment, Thornton hadn't sent in a penny to J. P. Morgan & Co. or C. E. Mitchell?"

"No," replied the witness.

"On May 4, 5, and 6, the transaction occurred through Hornblower & Weeks whereby Thornton sold 8500 shares of Anaconda to Mr. Mitchell?"

"I object," said Mr. Max Steuer, defendant's attorney, rising and waving his right arm.

"Whereby Thornton sold 8500 shares of Anaconda stock?" asked Medalie reframing the question.

"Yes," said the witness.

"On either May 4 or 5 there came to your office a notice of sale from Hornblower & Weeks, showing the amount of the net on the sale?"

"Yes."

Handled by Agent

"In the meantime, Hornblower & Weeks paid off Mr. Thornton's obligation to J. P. Morgan & Co., and up to that moment, Mr. Thornton had not drawn a check for any money?"

"Correct."

"Now, there was a balance due from Mr. Thornton to Hornblower & Weeks on May 5, of three thousand-odd dollars. Still he didn't pay. In the meantime and on May 18, 1931, he received a dividend on the Anaconda stock of $3187.50. That was within about $200 of his obligation to Hornblower & Weeks?"

"Yes."

"Now, the first money that left Mr. Thornton at any time in this transaction was that check to Hornblower & Weeks on May 22, 1921, of $3415.02?"

"Yes."

"That's the first and last time he paid any money out of his own check book in that transaction?"

"Yes."

Mr. Steuer, however, contended that when Hornblower & Weeks sent a check to J. P. Morgan & Co settling Mr. Thornton's account, the check was, in effect, sent by Mr. Thornton, Hornblower & Weeks acting merely as his agents.

Mr. Steuer argued vigorously to prevent Mr. Medalie from reading to the jury the items which constituted Mr. Mitchell's income during 1929 and 1930—the years in which he paid no income taxes.

Before Mr. Steuer stopped him, Mr. Medalie had read from a photostat of Mr. Mitchell's income tax statement for 1929, which showed that during that year the banker received $4503.78 in directors' fees, miscellaneous dividends aggregating 262,874.40, management funds totaling $366,634, bank interest from various institutions $8351, National City Company $283,333 and syndicate participation $16,605.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

Set-Up of Morgan And Depositors Held

(Continued from Page 1)

the big United Corporation, at the same time taking up the financial set-up of each. He attempted to show that real control was exercised by a relatively small group of shares. Its holdings in the Niagara-Hudson Company, the Mohawk - Hudson Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, Columbia Gas & Electric Company, Public Service of New Jersey, Commonwealth & Southern, Electric Bond & Share and many other great corporations in the utility field were enumerated.

Came to Aid of Britain

A vivid narrative of how the Morgan firm unavailingly came to the help of Great Britain in 1931 when the latter was struggling desperately to stay on the gold standard, of how other loans were made in behalf of Italy, Japan, Spain and Argentina, was added to the earlier account of the part played by the world's biggest private banking house in the flotation of securities and the making of loans in the United States.

Though revelations of the present hearing have thus far in no way served to reveal the Morgan firm in the sinister colors usually painted for it by politicians who attack "Wall Street" at every opportunity, the details of the testimony show the infinite ramifications of the partners' interests. The operations of the House of Morgan thus far revealed apparently have been legitimate and even the failure of Mr. Morgan and his partners to pay income tax for two years has been because of a loophole in the income tax law rather than due to any evasion—at least so far revealed—by the members of the firm themselves.

Show Great Power

What the hearings have shown in striking fashion, however, is the gigantic power of the great banking house; the lavish way in which it made its benefits available to a legion of prominent political and financial leaders; the dominance it holds in the banking world, and the threads of gratitude it has spun for itself among the men who are the real rulers of the country. Not only individuals, but nations, were glad of its aid.

In the international field, according to testimony just brought out, the Morgan company extended its assistance through revolving credits established in the nations enumerated. On Aug. 28, 1931, such a credit of $200,000,000 was opened for the British Government. The Morgan firm bought British Treasury bills to the amount of the loan and discounted them at 4½ per cent.

All told, 108 banks were brought together under the Morgan banner to participate in the credit, the compensation being 1 per cent, or $2,000,000, of which the Morgan firm received its share of $111,940. In addition, the Morgan house obtained another $500,000 for its management, making its total compensation for engineering the deal $611,940. Its actual expenses in the operation were $33,560.

Other international operations of the firm included a credit of $25,000,000 and £5,000,000 set up in 1927 for the Bank of Italy by a Morgan syndicate; a currency stabilization revolving credit of $25,000,000 in 1929 for the Yokohama Specie Bank; a $20,000,000 revolving credit for the Bank of Spain in 1928, and another $38,000,000 revolving credit for the Bank of Spain in 1931.

Nations on Pacific To Hold Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Nearly 600 distinguished natural scientists representing almost every country bordering on the Pacific Ocean will assemble here in June to participate in the Pacific Science Congress. The sessions will last two weeks.

In addition to the countries facing directly on the Pacific, nations whose colonial interests are within this sphere will also be represented. Great Britain, France and Holland, for instance, will send delegates.

Secretaries of the congress state that probably 500 or more papers will be presented during the meeting. Of this number Japanese natural scientists have so far contributed the largest number. Committees of specialists will be appointed to deal with various specific problems dealing with aspects of Pacific progress.

Mayors Describe Plight of Cities To Government

Federal Aid Sought in Loans on Tax Warrants by the Treasury

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—A delegation of mayors today presented to congressional leaders a petition asking federal aid for American cities.

The delegation, representing the United States Conference of Mayors, consisted of Mayors Hoan of Milwaukee, Walmsley of New Orleans, Mahoney of Worcester, Mass., Holcombe of Houston, and Howse of Nashville, and called upon Vice-President Garner, Speaker Henry T Rainey and ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"We warn you," the petition said, "that if municipal credit is allowed to collapse all faith and credit in banks and industry will be undermined and collapse with it."

The mayors, in a militant mood, planned to confer this afternoon with officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to send a committee before the Senate Finance Committee tomorrow.

"We did not cause the economic depression," the petition said, "We are not responsible for the utter inability of thousands of our citizens to pay their taxes. We are not responsible for the 15,000,000 willing people who would work could they but find it. We are not responsible for the closing of the doors of legitimate credit in our faces.

"This situation is nothing more than a national calamity requiring national action. Just one year ago many of you believed we were extravagant in our statement when he said people were destitute; today, all of the $300,000,000 you provided in response to our demands is gone. Then we were right. We knew the cause because we had to look into the faces of the people out of work and in dire circumstance.

"Now, for a few millions of dollars our cities can be saved, our employees can be paid, our health, welfare, educational, fire and police services can be continued, our credit can be maintained, and we can be tided over the only serious emergency that has ever confronted the American city.

"If this is not done we warn you that the collapse of municipal credit will ultimtaely affect the entire credit structure of the country including the credit of the United States Government."

Specifically, the mayors seek to borrow from the national Treasury at a low interest rate up to 75 per cent on tax anticipation warrants for 1933 and up to 50 per cent of tax delinquencies up to 1932, the loans to be repaid in two years.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, president of the conference, and other executives expressed belief that unless such assistance was forthcoming the cities could no longer function.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 NBC, Three X Sisters, songs.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
9:15 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 Studio speaker.
10:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; soloist; orchestra.
12:00-1:00—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc 508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; pianist.
5:15 Y. M. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress."
7:30 Vocal trio; piano duo; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store: Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang, quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, Coronation of the "Queen of the Century of Progress."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Summary of intercollegiate track meet, from Harvard Stadium, Linus Travers.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 Dramatic sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 "Pleasure Cruise of the Air."
8:30 Two pianos and soloist.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "Inside Story—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Eddie Lane's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Detroit Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Fashion Revue.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Eddie Lane's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Nina Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "Poetical Musings."
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 "Hop, Skip and Jump."
8:45 Archie Lloyd, songs.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-325m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics.'
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:45 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 noon—NBC, Grand opening ceremonies of Century of Progress fair in Chicago; speakers; massed band; chorus; soloists; commentators.
2:30 p. m.—Wellesley College Glee Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Farmers' Union program.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Tango Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Chautauqua Opera Association.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Same as WBZ.
2:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game, Richard D. Grant, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Same as WBZ.
1:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—Finals of intercollegiate track meet, from Harvard Stadium.

Canadian Tax on Sugar Exempts Canned Fruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canned British Columbia fruits will be virtually exempt from the Canadian Government's new tax of 2 cents a pound on sugar, and thus will be able to compete successfully with American canned goods in the British and other export markets.

As a result of strong representations from the British Columbia Government, the Canadian Government agreed to make a rebate of 99 per cent of the tax levied on sugar used for the canning of fruit here. This announcement caused keen satisfaction among growers of loganberries, raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits. With the ax removed, large quantities of these products will be shipped to the British market, where they enjoy a tariff preference, in competition with American exports.

Mutual Savings Banks Association President

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

PHILIP A. BENSON

Rail Coördinator Plan Is Indorsed

(Continued from Page 1)

to have, a rapid rise in prices and business volume to the level of 1929. Rather we should seek steady, sound improvement which will result in a healthy expansion on a firm basis of real supply and demand.

Financial Needs Met

"The volume of credit at present available assures business that its financial needs will be amply provided for. The improved employment and production figures, which are apparent in many lines, will be accelerated by the use of this credit, thereby invigorating business in every direction. As a whole, the situation is fundamentally sounder than it has been in four years of declining values. If there were no other reasons, we should take confidence from the fact that the decline has been definitely stopped and the restoration of values is under way."

Mr. Benson is a well-known figure among savings bank men. His institution ranks as the eighth largest mutual savings bank in the United States. He is particularly well known in connection with his activities on behalf of the savings banks associations. During recent months he has been active in Washington in presenting the saving banks viewpoint to the new Administration. Mr. Benson lectures at New York University and also the American Institute of Banking on real estate and banking subjects.

Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and chairman of the railroads committee of the association, reported that the member banks of the organization, which have a substantial interest in rail securities, believe that the appointment of a coördinator working with regional committees will make it possible to eliminate unnecessary service and prevent waste. He said, however, that they are considering the plan only as a temporary measure.

Prominent carrier officials have stated that effective operation of the plan will result in a big saving annually, almost sufficient to meet present deficiencies in fixed charges, Mr. Bruere declared.

Should Be Tried Out

"The coördination plan," he continued, "should be tried out, but in addition the coördinator should be directed to continue his studies in order to recommend plans for a permanent solution. Far-reaching plans should be deferred for thorough study so that all parties will have an opportunity to determine whether they are sound and in the public interest.

"There is need, in coöperation with other interests, for the study, determination and drafting of plans or proposed legislation to accomplish reformation of regulatory provisions with reference to railroads and all other forms of transportation."

A general moratorium for mortgage loans was characterized as "unthinkable" by Mr. Willard W. Miller, president of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Savings Institution and chairman of the association's special committee on mortgage investments.

The speaker urged the bankers to take an active part in agitation for real estate tax relief, pointing out that the critical period of the past has shown beyond doubt that the small American home constitutes a sound investment either for an individual or an institution. The close association of mutual savings banks with home financing, he said, is one of the special reasons for their stability.

"Reduction of the rate of interest on the mortgage loan," Mr. Miller declared, "is a matter of consideration of each individual case. Opposition of a wholesale reduction of interest rates on mortgages would seem to be well-founded."

Mr. Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke a good word for the mortgage guarantee companies, expressed confidence in the mortgage as a savings bank asset, and said, upon the whole, that he thought that the realty situation might be expected to improve.

"The future of the mortgage loan as a savings bank investment," Mr. Benson asserted, "is bright in spite of the troubles through which we have been passing. Mortgages are still our best income producer. The financing of homes and other needed buildings will continue to be a necessity and one in which the savings banks will participate."

College Librarian Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. Charles H. Stone, librarian at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the North Carolina Library Association for the next two years, at its annual meeting, held in Greensboro.

Meat Sales Rise in April

CHICAGO, May 26—Total value of sales billed by American meat packers to foreign and domestic customers in April showed a nonseasonal increase of 7½ per cent over March and was 8 per cent under a year ago, the smallest decrease from a year ago in many months. Price advances were the major influence, as tonnage showed a nonseasonal gain over March of only 2 per cent, and was 1 per cent less than in April 1932.

Musicians Honor Prize Winners In School Contests

Lawrence Tibbett Heard by Federated Clubs at Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 26—The presentation of Minneapolis High School winners in the last four annual original music composition contests, before the convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs, was a feature of the session yesterday.

Mr. J. Victor Bergquist, assistant supervisor of music in the Minneapolis public schools, who started this education project several years ago, said that more than 2000 students have taken part in such programs. It is Mr. Bergquist's belief that originality in students should be encouraged as it "opens up new vistas of approach to every problem of life."

The musical talent of the Northwest commanded the interest of delegates throughout the day. The Gamma Phi Beta ensemble of Fargo, N. D., the Milwaukee women singers, and the Augustana College Choir of Sioux Falls, S. D., were among the performing groups.

The presentation of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Mr. John J. Becker, conductor, in a program of ultramodern American music was an important feature. The chamber music festival, of which Mr. Ernest Hutcheson was chairman, served to introduce the Froysha violin group of Valley City, N. D., and the Minneapolis quintet, the last-named playing two compositions by Mr. Ernest Lachmund of Duluth, Minn.

With summery weather prevailing, the city was in a festive mood, which was enhanced by the scores of musical programs given in the Loop streets and office buildings by small groups of vocalists and instrumentalists. The climax was reached in the evening when the Lyric Male Chorus of Milwaukee gave a concert in the Northrup Auditorium, followed by a recital by Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, American baritone.

Vast Sum Spread Over Entire Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

ing authorized during the Administration's first year. In addition $1,900,000,000 more will be put on public relief. This is subdivided as follows:

Direct grants to states	$500,000,000
Conservation corps	250,000,000
Guaranteed interest on farm mortgages	65,000,000
Home mortgage stock subscriptions	100,000,000
Total	915,000,000

In addition, the R. F. C. is authorized to loan or invest $450,000,000 on three specific objectives, and about $500,000,000 in general financing operations. The three specified propositions are:

Investment in farm loan banks	$200,000,000
Investment in home owners' corporations	200,000,000
Loans to irrigation and drainage districts	50,000,000

All this brings the total of federal spending up to about $5,200,000,000. Government financing in the United States has never before reached such astronomical proportions, and it is now clear that if this vast spending effort to redistribute buying power, increase consumption and bring back prosperity is to be carried out, it can only be operated on President Roosevelt's long-term spending basis.

General confusion in the tax situation, in which a revulsion against the income tax increase was the most prominent element, has provided the Republicans with the best opportunity they have yet had this session to upset the well-laid plans of Democratic leaders and secure at least a strategic victory by pressing the proposed sales tax. And they are using it to the utmost.

Meanwhile, however, Democratic leaders, thoroughly frightened by the startling income tax rebellion, precipitated when it was learned that J. P. Morgan and his wealthy partners would still be able to avoid payment of any income taxes under the proposed increase just as they have for the last two years, frantically set about patching the tax section of the bill in the hope of making it acceptable to a majority of the House.

Another bit of patching provides for transferring the existing electric energy tax from the consumer to the producer. The House passed the 1932 revenue act in this form, but the Senate at the last moment succeeded in switching it back on the consumers. Further, the allocation of the $400,000,000 for public road building in the public works section is to be changed to restore the provisions for distribution of 25 per cent on a basis of population.

With these, and probably other minor changes, each one of which is sure to pick up a small group of malcontents, the leadership may be able to hold the House in line to their present program.

Pool of Mackerel Sales Is Proposed

Vigorously insisting upon a profit for their work, the mackerel fishermen of Boston and Gloucester who are to meet in conference at Gloucester tomorrow afternoon proposed today that the cash received for all sales by the vessels from last Tuesday morning until tomorrow morning be pooled and then divided equally among all the seiners. This proposal is expected to be discussed in detail at tomorrow's meeting.

Demand for mackerel, at low ebb all week, was heavy at the South Boston Fish Pier, and the four vessels arriving at the pier readily sold the 70,000 pounds of mackerel they brought in at 2.5 cents a pound to the dealers. This is half a cent a pound more than the stipulated price which all vessels agreed not to undersell.

Each of the vessels had less than the 25,000 pounds to which each vessel is restricted under the agreement made last Saturday. Five trips of mackerel arriving here yesterday and held over because of no demand, with an aggregate of 115,000 pounds, sold at 2 cents a pound. About a dozen mackerel seiners are still on the fishing grounds and are expected to reach Boston or Gloucester in time for the meeting.

New Fore River Bridge Proposed

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, Mass., conferred today with administration officials in connection with a number of projects, chief of which was a proposal for construction with federal funds of a new bridge over the Fore River between Quincy and Weymouth.

Mayor Ross said the present bridge was a source of danger to motor traffic and was inadequate to meet the demand of heavy traffic between Boston and South Shore communities.

Mayor Ross also visited Mr. Robert Fechner, director of President Roosevelt's forest conservation program, with a view of placing more Quincy residents in the forest conservation army.

Other matters engaging the Mayor's interest were the proposal of the Navy Department to lease naval property at Squantum, in Quincy, and a possibility for obtaining new naval construction work at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's shipyard at Quincy.

Mayor Ross was informed by the Navy Department that bids on the Squantum naval property lease would be opened on June 27 and the lease would be effective on Aug. 1.

Students Taught To Read Newspapers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Intelligent reading of the newspapers should be taught and promoted by the schools, in the opinion of Mr. Benjamin F. Buck, assistant superintendent of schools of Chicago.

Newspapers serve to vitalize history and economics, Mr. Buck said, and to show students the practical application of fundamentals learned from books.

In the Francis W. Parker School, a north side private school, the modern history class devotes one day a week to the study of current international events. For this purpose newspapers, foreign as well as domestic, are studied and important news stories filed. This file, recently instituted, is to be kept up from year to year and used as source material for future history groups.

Debtors to Work for City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Wenatchee will collect $5000 of its delinquent domestic water accounts by permitting residents in arrears to work on improvements. Every water user who is in arrears will be credited $2.50 on his account for every day's work.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 217.

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NEW YORK CITY—May we assist you? Sightseeing, general requests; reasonable. No charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Hotels. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL—Personal Service 36 West 10th Street Tel. St. 9-3787

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man with 14 years' retail merchandising experience and department store management desires position; capable, energetic; willing to work; best of references. L. H. ERICKSEN, Cresco, Iowa.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Sell full-fashioned hosiery and lingerie at cut-rate prices. excellent commissions, large bonuses. ROYAL CROWN, 78 Summer Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 73 Gardner St., Ivanhoe Apartments: 5 rooms $50; 7 rooms, all modern improvements, $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782.

APARTMENTS, Brookline, Mass., 2 minutes Coolidge Corner, at 46 Longwood Ave.—High-class, 4 rooms, built-in showers, tile kitchen and bath; restricted tenants. Apply SUPT. or telephone Asp. 2860.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 rooms, alcove, kitchenette, bath; 2nd floor private house. McDonough St. Tel. after 3 p. m. Haddingway 3-8180.

HARTFORD, CONN.—½ double house: 7 rooms, screened sleeping porch; tile bath, hot-water heat. Phone 2-8636.

THE FENMORE APARTMENTS invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 64 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

Undercliff Terrace, Melrose Hlds. Six rooms and sleeping porch; beautiful location, near station; special low price for immediate occupancy. See Janitor, Franklin, corner of Greenwood St. Mel. 2304 (Mass.).

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2025 E. 29th St., near Avenue U—Attractive 2-room kitchenette apartment, heat, gas, electric; adults only; $40 monthly; garage optional; convenient to transit.

FURNISHED apt., 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath in Pelham Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.; rent very reasonable. Call Asp. 5432.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3734 84th St.—Cool, airy, 3-room apartment, attractively furnished, in restricted garden community, to rent for July and Aug.; price right to responsible persons; references exchanged. HAV. 4-9351.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C., 3531 78th St., 25 minutes Grand Central—4 rooms, modern improvements (Apt. 23). Havemeyer 4-3900, Ex-131.

N. Y. C., 236 West 70th, Apt. 5 D—Completely equipped home, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; modern, unobstructed view; summer months; reasonable. Susquehanna 7-5410.

N. Y. C., 516 Amsterdam Ave. (84th St.)—Beautiful, light, 8-room apartment, all improvements, convenient to subway and "L"; $45 monthly.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. (Pond section)—Christian landlord wants select tenants; 5 large rooms, sunny and very pleasant; all improvements; adults. Tel. Lib. 9249, Jam. 5014-M

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BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—To let, small cottage, 3 rooms and bath, electricity, hot water heater; fine view overlooking town and harbor; fireplace. H. G. DUDLEY, 112 Wentworth Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Couple owning delightful suburban home wish to share same with congenial family. Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. EA 3197-W. MRS. JOSIE AYERS.

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N. Y. C. (Bronx), 3329 Bouck Ave.—Six-room brick house, all improvements, garage; $75 per month. Business phone Worth 2-5000.

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ATTRACTIVE country home in beautiful surroundings open to few guests; reasonable rates; photographs. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, Suffield, Conn.

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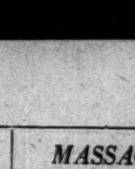
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SERVICE WEIGHT OR CHIFFON
10 Different Shades, 59c a pair

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J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N E COKE
Call SOM. 0319
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(TO HELP YOU)
If the articdle which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place. 1 to 5 daily.

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Curtains Draperies Bed Spreads
Agents for
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1576 MAIN STREET
Corner Worthington Street

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9-11 HAMPDEN ST. Tel. 7-1118

FERRIS HAMS
are delicious, ideal for this week-end and Holiday. Cut from little pigs, 6 to 7-lb. average weight; 21c lb. whole.
C. GEO. CHALYIN
"For good things to eat"
596 STATE STREET TEL. 2-9122

COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Delicious Food . . . Moderate Prices . . . and No Tipping, *Please*
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Highest Quality, Permanent Waving and Beauty Service, for Discriminating Women
Special low summer rates.
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Henly Suits, $15 to $30
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I'se got a new low cash price on coal
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Everything Good in Food
Free delivery in Newton Belmont and Watertown
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Good Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bartlesville, Okla.

MRS. S——, a little woman living in a small town of Arkansas, and who possesses much of the spirit of Christianity, has had many proofs that "the secret of continuous having is continuous giving."

Last summer she freely and lovingly shared her home with Mrs. P—— until the way was opened for the guest to establish her own home.

Recently the business section of this little town was burned, and a man from out of town was given the contract to tear down and clear away the débris. One day he called on Mrs. S—— and introduced himself as Mrs. P——'s son. He said:

"You have been better to my mother than anyone else has ever been. You gave her a home free of expense when she needed it, and now I am so happy to be able to do something for you and your husband. I want your husband to work for me. I know he has been unemployed for some time, and I can give him employment for at least six months."

Needless to say, this has made Mr. and Mrs. S——very grateful. Such an experience, moreover, proved anew to them that no good is ever lost, and that the good one freely does for another brings its reward.

Brevities

Humorist: "How is it," asks a critic, "that some English novelists are more popular in foreign countries than they are here?" We can only suggest that it is because their books have not yet been translated into the languages of the countries referred to.

Boston Herald: A lecturing explorer says that polar bears can smell a meal 10 miles away. We didn't know that they went in for old-fashioned boiled dinners up that way.

Detroit News: The country's smartest dog seems to have been located at Gerber, Calif. He meets trains on the dot, but only those with dining cars.

Roanoke Times: Newfoundland is offering Labrador for sale. Now there's our idea of a well-frozen asset.

MASSACHUSETTS

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ERNEST FORSBERG
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
Watch and Clock Repairing
Fine Swiss and American
CENTRAL BLOCK *Opp. Blue Dragon*
TEL. 1345-M

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INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
Estimates Gladly Given
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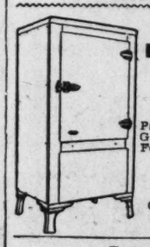
Fruit and Vegetables
1 FOREST ST.—392 WASHINGTON ST.
Tel. Wel. 1660

WINTHROP



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Agents for
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Boston Prices
Paints, Wall Paper, Garden Supplies, Fertilizer, Peat Moss.
Fertil-Potted Rose Bushes
Guaranteed to Bloom
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HEINZ WEEK LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
Chili Sauce, 12-oz. Bottles .23
Pure Fruit Jellies, Jar 15c, 2 Jars .25
57 VARIETY SALE!

Special at HAM'S STORES
THIS WEEK
Banana Ice Cream, 65c qt.
Refreshments supplied for Weddings and Parties.

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Sunnyside Greenhouses
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Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 241 LINCOLN ST.
Dial 8-1281 Dial 37341
FREE DELIVERY

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 86, 140, 169, 340

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN KEBLE (1792-1866) is widely loved as the poet of "The Christian Year," of which it is said that it illustrates his own words:

As for some dear familiar strain
Untired we ask and ask again;
Ever in its melodious store
Finding a spell unheard before.

His work is poetry, rather than hymnody only, and it is difficult to select stanzas for a hymn without losing something. The poems have a certain obscurity, as of the poet absorbed in his own vision, and show everywhere his deep love of nature. The hymn at No. 140, "If on our daily course," is from the first poem of "The Christian Year," beginning, "Hues of the rich unfolding morn."

The great sorrow of Keble's life was the secession of Newman, his friend, to Rome. He wrote at this time his Lyra Innocentium, poems about children, rather than for them, and so found relief from controversy. He was close to the group called Lake Poets, and this influence, with his intelligent Bible study, developed his poetic gifts. He was Poetry Professor at Oxford when his famous sermon there in 1833 started the Oxford Movement, so Newman declared, as a call for a more consecrated Christianity. He even wrote some of the "Tracts for the Times" that gave it the name Tractarianism. In 1836 he went to Hursley as Vicar, and spent the remainder of his years there.

"Lead Kindly Light," No. 169, is one of the best known and loved of English hymns, and one in which much discussion has centered. John Henry Newman (1801-1890) tells the story of its writing in his Apologia pro Vita Mea ("justification of my life"). He says that in 1832, European religion and politics seemed to him in a state of hopeless confusion. To regain his poise, he went to Europe to travel, and reaching Palermo in 1833, was eager to return to England, but must wait for a boat. He embarked, however, in an orange boat, bound for Marseilles, in which he was becalmed for a week, during which he wrote the famous hymn. It expresses his longing for guidance, but he says that at that time he had not thought of leaving the English church. Many interpretations have been given for the "angel faces" in the third stanza—as those of faith and assurance, hidden for a while; or of friends he longed to see at home. Newman's reply to a letter in 1896, indicated that he could not recall what were his thoughts as he lay "homesick and seasick" in that little boat on the Mediterranean. Perhaps his word "homesick" is the real clue.

Newman, involved in the so-called Oxford Movement with Keble and Pusey, turned to Rome in 1845, and was made a cardinal in 1879. He did not write many hymns, but one from his mystical poem, "The Dream of Gerontius" (set to music by Sir Edward Elgar) is "Praise to the holiest in the height." This was set by Dykes to the tune Gerontius, our No. 408.

Frederick W. Faber (1814-1863) also seceded to Rome the year after Newman. No. 86 (87), "God's glory is a wondrous thing" is from his poem "The Right must win." No. 340 begins, "Sons of men, why will ye scatter?" The splendid lines, "There's a wideness in God's mercy, Like the wideness of the sea," are those by which this familiar hymn is identified. Like all the others of his hymns, it expresses sympathy for the people's needs, which Faber says was his motive in all his writing.

In Lighter Vein

Economical Junior

Junior, aged two, lived in a large family of grown-ups. There had been much discussion of economy in electric-light bills, which had been assuming alarming proportions because members of the family had been leaving lights on in various rooms. One evening, as company was expected, the porch light was turned on to help the guests find the house. After they had arrived, no one remembered to turn off the porch light.

Junior stood it as long as he could; then, dragging a chair over to the wall where the switch was, he scrambled up onto the chair and turned out the light, and then, running into the room where guests and family were assembled, he exclaimed severely: "My doodness! Who's been wastin' the das bill?"

Just That

Josephine: "I understand you had a chance to meet Paderewski when he was here for his farewell concert. How did you like him?"

Gertrude: "Oh, he's just too fascinating for anything."

Josephine: "He must be one of those magnetic Poles they tell about."—*Pathfinder.*

A Previous Engagement

"Do you know, my husband is a riddle to me."

"Yes, I know. I once gave him up myself."

Tit-Bits

"Captain, I'd be the last person in the world to cast a damper on anybody's fun, but it seems to me that this is no time to be letting off fireworks!"

Juvenile Candor

The children, George, aged four, and Ernest, aged five, were being put to bed. "We do love you, Mummy," said George, hugging her.

"Why do you love me, darling?"

"'Cos we like your face."

"But it isn't much of a face," said mother.

That was a bit of a poser. The boy thought a moment. "But we've got used to it," he said.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

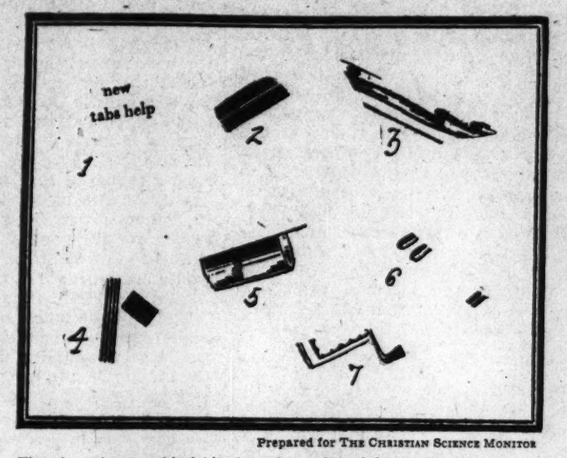
Quotation for Today

AH YET, tho' all the world forsake,
Tho' fortune clip my wings,
I will not cramp my heart, nor take
Half views of men and things.

—TENNYSON

Ad-O-Grams

No. 25



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 25." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 17

Published April 38

Answers

1. Kre-mel.
2. Commonwealth Tours.
3. Rumford.
4. North German Lloyd.
5. Packard.
6. Hotel Stonehaven.
7. Roosevelt Hotel (New Orleans).

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R. Kenney, Cambridge, Mass.
D. E. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.
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Miss M. Terry New York City.
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R. Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.
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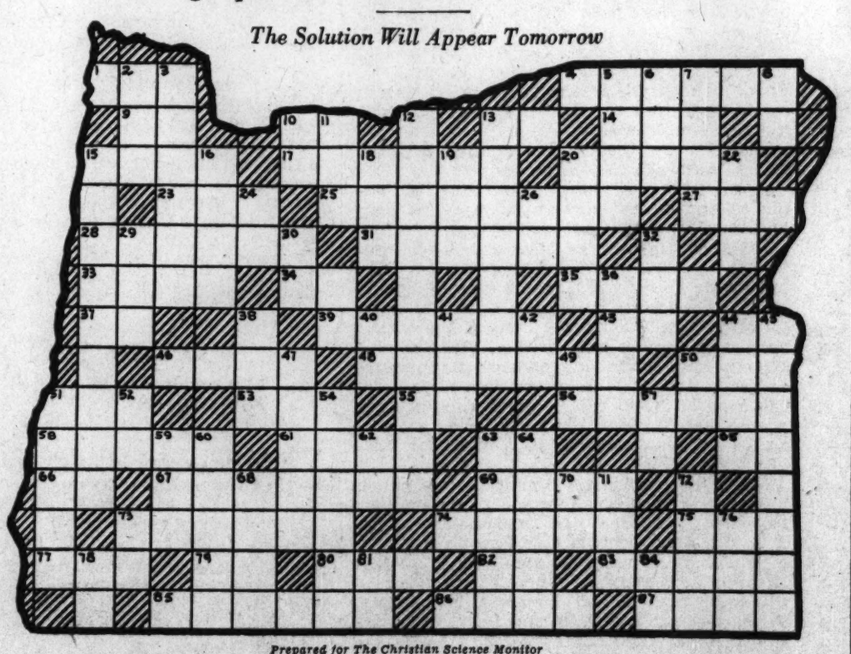
R. Bitcon, Farbold, Eng.
Mrs. R. Bay, Dodge City, Kan.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 18

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Part of the verb "to be."
4—Name of this State.
9—South America.
10—Associated Press.
13—Execute.
14—Era.
15—Thin covering.
17—Witty sarcasm.
20—Past tense of "smile."
23—Males.
25—Well-known highway running through this State.
27—Sneaky.
28—Quicker than soon.
31—The well-known Mr. Hubbard's first name.
32—We are often asked to lend one.
34—Latin abbreviation for "that is."
35—Elder son of Jacob.
37—Suffix.
39—The cut of this product averages 4,000,000,000 feet a year.
43—Pronoun.
44—Not down.
46—Product of this State.
48—First white man to see this State (1543).
50—Railway sub-office (ab.).
51—An eleventh century Spanish champion of Christianity.
53—Portion of a curved line.
55—Toward.
56—Nickname of this State.
58—A noted explorer of this territory.
61—"Are not" (colloquial contraction).
62—Adjutant-General (ab.).
65—Street (ab.).
66—Like.
67—Range of mountains in this State.
69—Captain who in 1792 sailed up a river of this State and named it after his ship.
73—Tiny ball.
74—River of this State.
75—Girl's name.
77—Young goat.
78—Each (ab.).
80—Point of the compass.
82—European powers (ab.).
83—An apartment for the purpose of exhibition.
85—This State is part of the "Inland(?)."
86—Poetic for "at sea."
87—Highest mountain in this State.

Down

2—Spanish "so."
3—A fish found in great abundance in this State.
5—Royal Academy (ab.).
6—Greek "I."
7—Precures.
8—Negation.
10—Anglo-Saxon (ab.).
11—Large body of water bordering this State (ab.).
12—A valley in this State rich in farm and dairy products.
13—Goddess of agriculture (Greek myth).
15—A prosperous enterprise in this State.
16—Fix.
18—What runners do to the line.
19—To stroke with friction.
20—Place.
22—A tree.
24—Point of the compass.
26—British (ab.).
29—Used to propel a boat.
30—Rhode Island (ab.).
32—Girl's name.
36—Article of footwear.
38—Call of a sheep.
40—United Fruit (ab.).
41—Brother (ab.).
43—Note of the scale.
44—Employs.
45—Principal city of this State, known as the Rose City.
47—Vestige.
49—Pound (ab.).
50—Revised version (ab.).
51—This explorer paired up with "58 across" and formed a famous expedition.
53—Dead weight (ab.).
54—Noted lake in this State.
57—Part of the verb "to be."
59—Solidified water.
60—Capital of this State.
63—No delivery (ab.).
65—Girl's name.
64—Flower of this State.
68—Strike with open hand.
70—Ancient knights (ab.).
71—Affirmative.
72—Used to store stock feed.
73—Paid (ab.).
76—Vocalization of a cow.
78—Exists.
81—New England (ab.).
84—Exclamation.

The Children's Corner

Farley Finds a Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE upon a time there was a boy named Farley. He was very fond of reading about a dog named Snubs, a cat named Buzzy, and a wonderful duck named Waddles, to say nothing of a squirrel by the name of Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins.

Stories about these different animals were published in a newspaper that came every day to Farley's house. And there were many other stories, as well as pictures, in this newspaper that interested Farley. This being the case, it is not at all surprising that when Farley learned that the building where this newspaper was published had become too small for its work and that a larger one was needed, he wanted to send some money to help build it, as his father and mother were doing. But how could he earn any money? That was the question he asked himself many times.

Finally, one Saturday in springtime, he asked his mother whether he might earn some money by doing little jobs for the neighbors, if they wanted anything done. His mother said that he might, and so Farley started out early to find a job. He lived in the suburbs of a big city, where each little house had its own little garden with grass and flowers.

Farley went first to Mrs. A's house, but Mrs. A said that her husband did everything that was needed. Then he went to Mrs. B's house, but Mrs. B had a big son who did all the odd jobs about the place. Then he went to Mrs. C's house, but Mrs. C said she liked to work in the garden herself. Then he went to Mrs. D's house, but Mrs. D had two daughters who helped with everything. Then Farley stood still and thought awhile. And while he was thinking, Mrs. X came along on her way to the post office. Now Mrs. X lived all by herself in a little brown house on the side of a hill, quite a distance away from the other houses.

Farley saw that Mrs. X seemed hurried and worried, so he said pleasantly, "Do you want any odd jobs done this morning, Mrs. X?"

"Odd jobs?" she said. "I don't know, I'm sure, but I do need some help. What can you do?"

"Anything," said Farley pleasantly. "I help my mother often."

"You do?" said Mrs. X, "then I guess you're the boy for me. Just run down to the post office and get my mail, please." So off Farley went, so fast that he was back in a few minutes.

"That's a good boy!" said Mrs. X, as she opened a letter. "Just wait a minute longer, please." So Farley waited.

As Mrs. X read her letter, she looked more hurried and worried than ever. "Five people are coming out to luncheon," she said.

"Tell me what to do," said Farley eagerly.

Mrs. X's face brightened. "Please sweep off the porch and walk," she said, "and rake the dead leaves from the flower-bed." So he did.

"I can wash dishes, too," said Farley, as he noticed them in the sink.

Mrs. X's face brightened some more. "All right," she said. So Farley did the dishes carefully, while Mrs. X arranged the table for her guests.

"I haven't a thing for a centerpiece," said Mrs. X, as she looked around, "and not a flower in the garden."

"I can make a dish-garden," said Farley quickly, "I made one for mother yesterday. There are lovely violets and spring-beauties down by the creek."

Mrs. X's face brightened some more. "Just the thing," she said, handing him a soup plate and a pointed trowel.

Off went Farley. As carefully as possible he dug up two violet plants and three roots of the pink spring-beauties, packed them closely into the plate, and watered them well at the creek. Then he put bits of soft green moss around the edge and about their roots.

"Lovely!" said Mrs. X. "I'm so much obliged to you, and here's a quarter for your help." And by this time Mrs. X was smiling happily.

Farley felt so pleased that he ran home at once to tell his mother, and found it was just luncheon time. But that was not the end of his morning's work. For when next he saw Mrs. X she gave him another quarter. One of her guests, she said, had been so delighted with Farley's dish garden that she wanted to buy it and take it to the city where wild flowers don't grow. And each of the other guests wanted one of Farley's gardens too. So that's how Farley found a job, and the quarters are fast piling up for the new building. Isn't that fine?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"That" or "which" to introduce restrictive relative clauses (R. G.)—Before this subject is discussed, the difference between a restrictive relative clause and a nonrestrictive relative clause might well be reviewed. A restrictive relative clause is essential to identify or define the subject, as, "I furnished a list of plays *that had interested me greatly.*" The italicized clause is restrive, essential, or defining, because it definitely limits the "list of plays" to the ones that had been of great interest. The clause cannot be omitted without changing the sense.

A nonrestrictive (or nonessential) relative clause may be omitted without changing the sense, as, "I always attend performances of his plays, *which interest me greatly.*" The italicized clause is not necessary, nonrestrictive, and can be dispensed with.

Now, what shall we do with this sentence: "The snake *which you seem to dislike* is a useful animal"? Is the sense that "the snake (a class name) . . . is a useful animal"? or that "some particular snake . . . is useful"? The sentence can be read with the italicized relative clause as restrictive or nonrestrictive. Now, supply "that" in place of "which." The italicized clause in "The snake *that you seem to dislike*" is obviously restrictive. It definitely describes a certain snake. "That" restricts. "The snake, *which you seem to dislike,* . . ." has a nonessential or nonrestrictive clause, for "The snake . . . is a useful animal" is not altered in sense by the addition of the nonrestrictive clause.

Fowler offers this statement:

The two kinds of relative clause, to one of which "that" and to the other of which "which" is appropriate, are the defining and the nondefining; and if writers would agree to regard "that" as the defining relative pronoun, and "which" as the nondefining, there would be much gain both in lucidity and in ease.

The following sentence illustrates both kinds of relative clauses:

She learned about it from her newspaper, *which* got the report from the service *that* supplies foreign news.

A point worth remembering is that nonrestrictive relative clauses are properly set off by commas.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

A "One Price" Securities Market

MUCH ado, perhaps naturally, is made of the disclosure before the Senate investigating committee that J. P. Morgan & Co. sold blocks of stock in the Alleghany Corporation and Standard Brands to a long list of prominent men for prices from $8 to $15 lower than the stocks then or shortly afterward were quoted in the market. It is, in fact, disconcerting to learn that private sales in large volume were being made at one price when the general public was paying a considerably higher price.

What is vastly more disturbing is the implication that the effect of such favors has been to put certain influential men under obligation to the House of Morgan and to influence their attitude in affairs involving the public welfare. As explained by Mr. Morgan and his partners, the transaction appears a reasonably natural one, disposing of issues acquired as an incident to other activities. And it certainly would have taken unusual prescience even for a Morgan partner to have told in 1929 that Mr. William H. Woodin would today be Secretary of the Treasury. Yet the existence of these practices is fraught with serious possibilities where disinterestedness is so vital as in government.

The deal, if it has its unpleasant connotations in financial etiquette, illustrates a type of practice that is not confined to Wall Street nor to any one line of business. It is the practice of giving favored treatment to one set of buyers as compared with another, of making special discounts and seeking special advantages, of using outside inducements to build up trade.

How fair is it, for example, for a filling station to sell gasoline for 2 cents less to a certain group who hold courtesy cards than to others who perhaps buy as much but ask no favors? Or for a clothing store to hold special sales for its charge customers in preference to those who save it bookkeeping by paying cash? And how many of those who will wag their heads at the Morgan disclosures will refrain from seeking out a friend through whom to buy a rug or a refrigerator at a "wholesale" price?

Oil companies have seen the wisdom of attempting at least to root out the giving of undeserved discounts or of making the discount a plain price cut which the whole public could enjoy. Retail stores have taken steps to curb some abuses of charge accounts. It does not lend dignity to the securities market or the investment banker to picture issues of speculative stocks being passed out to customers and friends in much the way a grocery might give away kewpie dolls or roller skates as premiums to children.

To reach the particular situation pointed out in the securities business by legislation would seem difficult. The Government might undertake to require that when a stock is listed on an exchange all sales of it shall be made through the exchange. This could be enforced only by prohibiting any other transfers to be made on the books of the company, and such a regulation could be made only under a federal chartering law. There are other and better reasons for such a law.

But the exchanges themselves can take action against such abuses. If they value public confidence they will make regulations under which the public may know there have been no sales of a stock to insiders or may know on what terms they have bought. Investors with whom the testimony of recent financial investigations has sunk in will demand that investment bankers' offices be made "one price" stores.

In such a market there would be little or no opportunity for the type of "ground floor" operations that is now so much under discussion. The surest defense against advantage-seeking abuses in all branches of business is the development of a sense of honor and justice that will neither offer nor accept any special or insinuating favors.

A Jade Pagoda

THERE is a touch of irony in the fact that the Chinese Republic has sent as its major exhibit at the Chicago world's fair a carved jade pagoda which can only be described as a toy for the enjoyment of emperors.

In the days when emperors were more numerous and accumulated more expensive toys, handicraft artists devoted much time to such work, but in this modern world it is improbable that Chinese artisans will be given another opportunity to create such a massive masterpiece. For 150 of the most able jade carvers in China have spent 1,500,000 hours in carving this perfect miniature reproduction of Chinese temple architecture from a single block of matched green and white jade.

But except at a world's fair, it seems to have no suitable home. It is not a museum piece, because it has no historical importance and lacks the advantage of antiquity. It is too large and impractical to decorate a millionaire's home. Its only natural setting is a palace, and the few remaining monarchs of this present-day world are too modest in their tastes to crave such toys.

Curiously enough, a democratic Chinese business man is responsible for the creation of this masterpiece of glyptic art. Years ago, he discovered the great block of matched jade from which it was carved, and could not bear to think that it should be broken up into practical bits. For two years he consulted artisans as to what could be done with it. From these conversations was evolved the notion of a four-foot-high pagoda, complete with its eighteen-inch ceremonial gateway leading to a triple fenced-in compound, with stairs, dragon-incrusted slopes, sundial, incense burners, legendary animals, lamps, and temple bells, all from perfectly matched mottled green and white jade.

Two Chinese companies, or guilds, were sufficiently impressed by this royal conception to commission 150 carvers to work for five years in its execution. In conversation, these hard-headed business men appear a little bewildered, even now, that they should have supported this impractical idea.

The glyptic artists probably have profited most by the execution of this pagoda. For them, it was a labor of love, a welcome relief from the monotonous duplication of marketable but undistinguished pieces in which Chinese handicraftsmen have become almost exclusively engaged. The pagoda has enabled them to prove that the glyptic artists of today, when given the same opportunity as emperors granted their forbears, can execute the same perfection of carving and magnificence of conception which impresses us in palace pieces.

In offering the pagoda as its major exhibit at Chicago, the Chinese Republic can show the world that living handicraftsmen have lost none of the uncanny skill which characterized those of previous centuries.

To Venice by Trolley

TO AT least a million readers scattered throughout the world it must be exciting news that trolleys and automobiles are now rumbling and roaring over the great new bridge which connects the mainland of Italy with the City of the Doges. We have been somewhat prepared for this change, to be sure, by the railway bridge, but now the "splendid isolation" which has made Venice seem for more than a thousand years a thing apart, a strange and precious jewel in the sea, is apparently ended.

Never again shall we approach her in a gondola with the feeling that we are leaving the workaday world behind and are entering a city of enchantment. Our children will not first see her, as the travelers of Ruskin's day could do, riding level with the waves like a huge golden bubble. Henceforth she will be more accessible and slightly less of a wonder.

To many of those who have known Venice this change will seem deplorable, even though they may freely admit that the city has a perfect right to keep step with modernity and ought not to remain a mere curiosity for travelers. They should remember, however, that Venice has always been a city of merchants primarily, and that the glory of her arts has been solidly based upon her activity in business. The changes brought by this new bridge, sixty-five feet wide and carried on two hundred and twenty-six arches, may be slighter, therefore, than we suppose. It may be that the chauffeurs who ply across the bridge will still sing the poems of Tasso like the gondoliers of Byron's day, and that the motormen on the trolleys will maintain their separate island dialect for all purposes of communication among themselves.

In any case, Venice herself will remain unchanged, a city of tiny and tangled streets and of crooked canals in which no motor-horn will ever add to the din. The automobile may cross the bridge, but it can get no farther than the huge garage at the water's edge. In Venice it will be confined necessarily to its most useful function—that of taking us to the place where we can begin to walk.

Conscription of Labor

NOT without deep concern is the German proposal of labor conscription observed abroad. For the affinities of labor conscription with military conscription suggest themselves at once, and it would be self-deceptive to ignore the possibilities.

On a smaller scale, for a specific purpose, and for a limited period, France had resort to this method, and it was no less pacifist a person than Aristide Briand who was responsible for its adoption. There was a strike of French railwaymen in 1910, and M. Briand made use of his powers to order a general mobilization of railway workers. As civilians they could refuse to work, but as soldiers the strike was an instrument denied to them.

The lesson is interesting. Conscription, whatever form it takes, puts men under a restraint. They are bound to execute commands. M. Briand's object was immediate, and there was strong public interest to justify it. The purpose of Herr Hitler is questioned in France, for although it may be calculated to avert civil war, it may also serve as a basis of militarism.

Under the Versailles Treaty, German military conscription is forbidden. In France the system prevails, and one of the Reich's grievances is that there is an imposed inequality between the two countries. An agreement has been reached that in certain conditions which have yet to be fulfilled, the balance shall be restored. What is now feared is that, without waiting for the fulfillment of these conditions, Germany will reintroduce not only labor but military conscription.

Next year, when the scheme is in full operation, 750,000 young men of all classes will be called up for twelve months' manual work. They will be set to make roads, to construct waterways, to improve the soil, and so forth. For all these things there is undoubtedly a good deal to say.

Yet it is natural, given the temper of Europe, that there should be criticism, not only in France but in England, of a proposal which, by placing the conscripts under discipline, will force them to perform a number of jobs which are not unconnected with soldiering, and at any rate will compel them to obey orders precisely as though they were in the army. Moreover, it is felt that this is only a beginning.

In other words, labor conscription is looked upon, rightly or wrongly, as the thin end of the wedge, and as the preliminary to military conscription. Certainly it is to be trusted that such is not the intention and, if it be the intention, that it will be abandoned in time. Nobody wishes to oppose the restoration of Germany to its rightful place among the great powers. But Germany cannot afford to alienate its European neighbors by recourse to methods which might conceivably constitute a menace. What the world needs is a reduction of military potentialities. For this reason the progress of labor conscription will be closely watched.

Bringing the College Home

BUSTLE and baggage and a lingering good-by. For months James Jr. has been looking forward to this day. And at intervals during as long a time his parents will look back on it. It is a day that marks a chapter in many a story of home life—the day on which the son or daughter of the family starts off for school in some distant place.

But this day would leave its wistfulness in fewer homes if Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins's ideas on educational needs should inspire action by citizens of the American middle West. Dr. Hutchins, who speaks out of an experience that has placed him at the head of the University of Chicago, believes it will be necessary in the next fifty years to provide school facilities for the general run of young people up to the age of eighteen or twenty years. And he would see it done through establishment of "countless public junior colleges."

These public junior colleges would differ from high schools. Education in the junior college would be "terminal." That is, it would prepare the student for living rather than for the university. As Dr. Hutchins envisages these institutions:

> They must be numerous and they must be local, for the simple reason that the great majority of their students could not afford to live away from home. Parallel with these institutions must arise technical institutes giving sub-professional, business, technical and homemaking courses to those who do not want, do not need and would not profit by a cultural education.

Many have felt the need of some such school as the public junior college would be. The American school system as a whole is intended chiefly to prepare the student for university work. Those who are unable to continue their studies to the point where they receive at least an A. B. degree face the possibility of starting on their careers with a sense of being inadequately equipped to hold their own and contribute their share in their sphere of activity.

A system of junior colleges should be able to contribute much to these thousands of young persons. It could bring to them something of the cultural atmosphere of the university. It could offer them intellectual signposts which of course must be omitted in high school training. It could take advantage of the maturer years of adolescence which follow the high school years.

But there is more than these advantages to recommend development of the public junior college idea. As Dr. Hutchins points out, the probability exists that in years not far away industry may be forced to dispense with the services of very young workers. The problem of their leisure will demand the most serious consideration. Forethought as to the needs and opportunities that this leisure will present obviously has a distinct value. Out of it may come not only a plan for future benefits but also a recognition of present needs still unfulfilled. And, indeed, the public junior college may be one of these.

England and Its Amateur Actors

THE recently concluded Festival of Community Drama, with the events and organization behind it, is of far greater significance in the world of art than many people who keep their gaze concentrated exclusively on London and New York realize. It is leading to one of the greatest revivals of the drama that England has ever known.

Dr. Johnson declared that when he was in residence Oxford was a nest of singing-birds; the Community Festival, and its sponsor, the British Drama League, are making England into a nation of amateur actors.

In the first place, they are bringing into notice up and down the country, in tiny villages and hamlets where no touring company now penetrates, the work of playwrights who, but for the activities of the amateur societies affiliated with the British Drama League, would rarely or never see their plays upon the stage.

Further, the Community Festival keeps alive the art of one-act play-writing. The commercial theater, having abandoned the practice of presenting curtain raisers, has no use for this kind of dramatic art, which showed signs of disappearing until the inception of the festival a few years ago, with its demand for short plays, revived it.

But if the fashionable drama does not much influence the amateur movement, the amateur movement influences the fashionable drama. A play dealing with the American John Brown which was first acted by amateurs in Altrincham is now being seen in Central London; while the scenery and dresses of one of Mr. C. B. Cochran's productions have been designed by an artist discovered by an amateur society in Bournemouth. It is evident that as time goes on amateurs will count for more and more in the world of the drama.

Editorial Notes

A Blaine (Wash.) fisherman drops $28, his week's earnings, into the harbor; but his three sons quickly retrieve it, and without diving. And thus Blaine's emergency currency is found to possess still another advantage—the wooden money floats.

Commercial aviation in the United States makes a compensating gain of 30 per cent in the first four months of 1933. Compensation lies in the fact that the public goes up as the rates come down.

Little seems to be known about inflation, but if it will inflate the pocket there will be few complaints.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Pierpont Morgans of 1912 and Today—Is Borrowing a Sin?

IN 1912 I was living in a hotel in Washington on Capitol Hill, where the new House Office Building now stands. Among the eighty or more members of Congress resident in the same hotel was one by the name of Lindbergh, a Farmer-Labor Representative from Minnesota. In that year he introduced in Congress a resolution creating a Committee to Investigate the Concentration of Control of Money and Credit, the real purpose being to probe into the affairs of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, together with other members of the so-called money trust. Oddly enough, the son of this radical Congressman, the famous aviator, afterward married the daughter of Dwight Morrow, a member of the Morgan concern.

Pierpont Morgan's reputation for suavity of manner and patience under irritating circumstances was not very high, and yet he held himself throughout that investigation with a dignity and a self-restraint which disarmed much of the criticism that had awaited his coming. Indeed, his demeanor was not unlike that which his son has been manifesting during the last two or three days so uncomfortable for him. I recall one day on which the testimony of Morgan created a favorable sentiment which did not, I think, die out during the remainder of his life. He was talking of the conditions under which a banking house such as his extended what the bankers like to call "accommodation" to individuals. The testimony ran as follows:

> I have known a man come into my office, and I have given him a check for $1,000,000, and I knew that he had not a cent in the world.
>
> Q. There were not many of them?
>
> A. Yes, a good many.
>
> Q. Commercial credits are based upon the possession of money or property?
>
> A. No, sir; the first thing is character.
>
> Q. Before money or property?
>
> A. Before money or anything else. Money cannot buy it.
>
> Q. So that a man with character, without anything at all behind it, can get all the credit he wants and a man with the property cannot get it?
>
> A. That is very often the case.
>
> Q. But that is the rule of business?
>
> A. That is the rule of business, sir.

* * *

Out of that prolonged investigation by the Pujo Committee proceeded a number of recommendations for the obliteration of the so-called money trusts and the reform of the banking system. Reading them over today in the light of the present investigation, it does not seem that many of them have been given effect. The question of income tax payments, which up to the present moment seems to be the most important feature of the current investigation, did not come up in the earlier one.

The facts being elicited regarding the failure of the Morgan partners to pay any income tax during hard times, although most of the rest of us have found our taxes doubled during that period, do not apparently indicate any violation of law or of custom on the part of the members of the Morgan firm, but simply show a serious fault in the law. Unquestionably it is going to result in the correction of the congressional notion that increasing the income tax means "soaking the rich" and reducing the burden of the poor. On the contrary, statistics show that 95 per cent of the total returns from income taxes are paid by the great middle class of salaried people. Something more than 75 per cent of the payments are exacted from individuals with incomes under $5000.

Of course, to find any tax which will bear proportionately upon the poor and upon the rich is like chasing a will-o'-the wisp. But most assuredly all the facts thus far brought out in investigations of this character, or by statistics, indicate the failure of the income tax to touch adequately incomes which should be in the so-called higher brackets.

* * *

The investigation now in progress has brought forth the usual lists of individuals who have borrowed money from Morgan & Co. Lists of this sort are eagerly sought by the investigators and printed in the newspapers with headlines which would imply some dishonorable purpose on the part of the borrowers and beneficiaries, or of the banks having dealings with them. Why, for example, should a New York newspaper of high standing and unquestionably intimate relations with the financial community, print this four-column headline?

MORGAN STOCK FAVOR LIST REVEALED;
WOODIN, ADAMS, McADOO, YOUNG ON IT.

What if they were on it? Is it the inference that the opportunity to buy at twenty Alleghany stock now selling at two impelled these gentlemen to dishonorable acts?

Under glaring headlines of this sort long lists were printed of individuals to whom this privilege had been granted, and in some of the articles appeared the names of those who had enjoyed favors from the House of Morgan. Among the latter were Norman H. Davis, Charles G. Dawes, Calvin Coolidge and other men eminent in political or financial circles. But why in the world shouldn't these gentlemen borrow from the House of Morgan? It is a banking institution and its business is to loan money.

Mr. Norman Davis for the last fourteen months has been Ambassador-at-Large of the United States to all of Europe. A thrifty Congress has limited his expenditures to be paid by the Government to $6 a day. His actual expenditures are probably $50 a day. It is not amazing that he had to borrow some money, and as an old friend of his I congratulate him upon his statement that practically all of the loan has been repaid.

But for men not holding public office, or for that matter men holding offices not immediately connected with the financial affairs of the Government, to have borrowed from an honorable firm like that of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, or to have accepted the courtesies which that firm, for reasons of its own, extended to a very considerable number of personal acquaintances, was in no sense dishonorable, and should not be so construed.

As I Knew Them—Dean Farrar

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

"WHEN at a dinner I find myself seated beside a bishop, I crumble my bread with nervousness," said Sydney Smith. Few would begrudge him sympathy. I used to feel that way myself when, as a schoolboy in my early teens at Marlborough College, I was invited to the Sunday afternoon parties of the Very Reverend Frederick William Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough College, Honorary Chaplain to Queen Victoria, Canon of Westminster Abbey, and later Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Rector of Saint Margaret's and Dean of Canterbury.

Dean Farrar and my father were friends in their college days. Throughout their lives they corresponded with each other in archaic Greek, and though the one was high in the hierarchy of the church and the other famed as the poet-expounder of pagan philosophies, they were in constant association. Consequently, on Farrar being appointed to the head mastership of Marlborough College it was ordained that I, at ten years of age, should go to that ancient seat of knowledge to wrestle with Cæsar's *De bello Gallico* and the propositions of Euclid.

A further consequence of those events was that "The Master" frequently invited me to his vine-bowered house in the gardens of the college. It was an ordeal and inescapable, but I had heard that authors are not averse to apt quotations from their works being made in their presence. So, like a young David arming himself with pebbles from the brook wherewith to encounter the learned Goliath, I would hastily glance over the pages of "Eric," the widest read of Farrar's novels for boys, and thus prepared could seek occasion to refer to some incident therein.

Like Dr. Arnold of Rugby, Farrar was a genius in the handling of boys, some eight hundred of whom from the leading families of England were under his care. Largely to him may be ascribed the good repute which Marlborough College enjoys today among English public schools.

His voice was superb. Its depths, clarity and mobility enabled him to express his thoughts so movingly that his congregation were spellbound. But though master of the emotions of his audience he could not always control his own. I was still a lad of fifteen when he quitted Marlborough to become Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and I recall how, at the close of his farewell sermon to the Marlborough boys, his voice suddenly broke and the torrent of his eloquence abruptly ceased. Then he stretched out his arms to us and spoke three words, the farewell of Catullus to his brother, "Ave atque vale." It was an unstudied but effective peroration.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Depression—Its Cause and Cure

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In trying to find the way out of the present depression, we shall do well to first try to understand how we got into it.

It is, of course, the result of numerous factors both international and domestic. Their relative importance has been variously estimated by different economists. Perhaps no one has done so with more theoretical knowledge and practical common sense combined than Prof. Gustav Cassell in his recent book, "The Crises in the World's Monetary Systems."

He attributed the ruinous and continued fall in commodity prices primarily to the payment of reparations and war debts. These, combined with the refusal of the creditor countries to accept payment in the normal form of goods, have resulted in an excessive accumulation of gold in both France and the United States. These holdings of gold in excess of reasonable monetary needs have resulted in a severe scarcity of gold in the debtor countries, attended by a corresponding increase in its value, or, conversely, by a ruinous fall in commodity prices, from which we also suffer with the rest of the world—"and there is no ground for believing that these evil conditions can be overcome until their causes are removed." This means:

First—The radical reduction or cancellation of all reparations and war debts. Conditioned on reduction of armaments as to debts due United States.

Second—The reduction of prohibitive protective tariffs and other trade barriers through intelligent negotiations and mutual concessions.

Third—The gradual redistribution of surplus gold holdings of the creditor countries by the purchase of foreign securities of self-liquidating, nonmilitary enterprises in countries whose governments will restrict their expenditures for armaments within agreed limits.

The adoption of these policies would reduce the demand for gold in the debtor countries and thereby lower its value, or, conversely, raise the level of commodity prices. And the result in improved business conditions would more than offset the direct loss of war debt payments.

These issues are of the very greatest importance in their relations to us, and we may well take the lead in their early solution. WILLARD T. HATCH.

Providence, R. I.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Armament Firms' Tactics

SIR HERBERT A. LAWRENCE, chairman of Vickers, Ltd., has assured the shareholders of his company that, so far as they were concerned, there was no truth in the suggestion of pacifist societies that private armament firms stirred up strife for the sole purpose of selling their goods. We are glad to have the assurance that there never had been, nor ever would be, any substance in such a statement. But that does not affect the wider issue. It is not only pacifists who bring grave charges against dealers in the weapons of war. If Sir Herbert will read the report of the First Sub-Committee of the Temporary Mixed Commission of the League of Nations, 1921, he will there find a strong indictment of the existing system. Here are one or two of the conclusions of this impartial and competent body:

1. That armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies and to increase their armaments.
2. That armament firms have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in their own and foreign countries.
3. That armament firms have organized international armament rings through which the armaments race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another.

Nothing could be more serious than these general charges, and they are not made by pacifist societies, but by responsible men appointed by a League of Nations Commission. No, the manufacture of arms is too dangerous a trade to be left in private hands as at present.—*Arbitrator* (London).